

DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINK
BOUILLON FLEET
(THE NEW BEEF TEA)
Can be prepared at a moment's notice with the addition of water only.
HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS, STIMULATING, AND A GOOD TONIC.
JOY OF HOT.
SERVED IN CUPS AT THE
ANGLO-DAIRY,
IRISH, AND
ITALIAN EXHIBITIONS.
And at all Clubs, Hotel Bars, Confectioners, and Coffee Houses.
BOUILLON FLEET.
GUARANTEED to be made from Pure Beef only.
In Bottles at 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. each, of all Chemists, Grocers, and Stores.
Wholesale: FLEET AND CO., Camberwell, or 1, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.

The People

A Weekly Newspaper for All Classes.

A LADY writes from NICE—
"A nephew of the Duke of Cleveland (who is an artist, now staying with me, is so enchanted with ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS, that he has just ordered a set of plates to be made for him, and he will have a great run there as it is having in London; my own feeling is that every body who knows about it, for it is not only so lovely but so useful everywhere...."
SOLD IN ALL COLOURS AT ALL RESPECTABLE SHOPS, and
Post free, 1s. 6d., and 2s. 6d.; for BATHS, 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d. from
ASPINALL'S ENAMEL WORKS,
PECKHAM, LONDON.

ONE PENNY.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper.

LONDON, SUNDAY, AUGUST 5, 1888.

110, STRAND.—No. 356

THIRD EDITION.
THE "PEOPLE" OFFICE.
Saturday Evening.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

(REUTERS' TELEGRAMS.)
MR. PARNELL AND MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Pat Egan Wants to Come Back.
New York, August 2.—At an interview Mr. Patrick Egan has stated that he would meet any fair and impartial inquiry into the Times' letters, which he described as forgeries. He said he was aware that Mr. Chamberlain had been telling Cabinet secrets to the Nationalists with the object of undermining Mr. Gladstone, as well as Mr. Parnell and himself, in order to induce other Irishmen to come forward and split the party. These revelations were of importance to the Nationalists from time to time. Mr. Chamberlain would demand an inquiry, Mr. Egan said he knew where to obtain evidence to sustain Mr. Parnell's charges.

THE FLOODS IN GERMANY.
BRUSSELS, August 4.—Extensive inundations, caused by the continuing rainfall, are reported from Saxony and Silesia. Railway traffic has been interrupted in several places. The crops are said to be ruined by the rains and floods.

THE MURDER OF MR. PRELLER.
WASHINGTON, August 4.—The Hon. Sackville West, British Minister here, has requested that a further respite may be granted to Brooks, alias Maxwell, the murderer of Mr. Preller. Mr. Bayard, has referred him to the Governor of Missouri, stating at the same time that he finds no international aspects in the case nor any possibility of federal interference.

THE SULTAN AND THE KAISER.
BRUSSELS, August 4.—The semi-official North German Gazette today states that Kaiser Paasha, the Sultan's special envoy, is the bearer of an autograph letter of his Majesty to the Emperor William accompanied by a valuable gift consisting of a gold casket set with brilliant stones, containing a complete smoking set.

THE NAVAL MANOEUVRES.
The cruiser Calypso, of Admiral Fitzroy's Squadron, representing "the enemy" in Lough Swilly during the manoeuvres, successfully ran the blockade on Thursday night and on Saturday information was received that she had "captured" the town of Oban, Scotland. It was also stated that Admiral Tryon's squadron had escaped from Berehaven.

MURDER AT SEA.
Charles Arthur, a coloured seaman, was sentenced to death on Friday at the Liverpool Assizes for the murder of Captain Baillie, of the Dovendy Hall, on a voyage from San Francisco to Liverpool. He stabbed the captain while the latter was asleep in his bunk, and alleged as his reason previous ill-treatment. The jury recommended him to mercy.

A BOOT FACTORY DESTROYED BY FIRE.
A destructive fire occurred on Saturday at the boot factory of Messrs. Henry Whitfield and Son, Belgrave, near Leicester. The building was situated in a yard at the back of Brandon-street, approached by an entry, and owing to the lack of a good water supply and appliances, the flames had a strong hold before the brigade could do any good. The whole stock of manufactured goods, boot-uppers, and machinery was destroyed, and the factory was completely burnt out. It is believed that the damage is covered by insurance.

THE "PIRATE" BUS AGAIN.
A gentleman applied to Mr. Hannay at the Hammersmith Police Court on Friday for a summons against a conductor for an assault. He stated that on Monday he hailed an omnibus in the Foulty, not knowing it was one of the "pirates" which infested the road, and got inside. Some distance east of Sloane-street, the conductor applied for the fares. During an altercation with a woman, who supposed she was not charged the proper fare, he handed the conductor fourpence for the Broadway, Hammersmith. Nothing was said, but at Kensington Church the conductor again applied for the fares. He (the applicant) told him that he had paid. The conductor then seized him and lifted him from the seat. Some gentlemen interfered to prevent a further attack, but his coat was torn. The conductor desired him to leave the omnibus, but he refused. He then fetched two constables, who looked at the table of fares, and said he must get out. He alighted, not wishing to travel with the conductor. He had not any collateral evidence, as the gentlemen who interfered on his behalf were away.—Mr. Hannay said the conductor had no right to assault the applicant. There was a misapprehension about the fares, as the conductor had a right to charge those up in the omnibus, whether public or private, which term was a misnomer. He granted a summons, and said it was unfortunate that the case depended upon the applicant's own word.

DROWNED IN SEVEN INCHES OF WATER.
Late on Thursday night Mr. W. F. Goodwin, aged 70 years, a resident of Bexhill, was found dead in a pool of water near Bexhill-on-Sea. Mr. Goodwin went to Hastings on Thursday to witness the cricket match between the Australians and Eleven of England. He returned by an afternoon train which did not stop at Bexhill, and he was taken on to Pevensey. He left the train there with the intention of walking from Pevensey to Bexhill, a distance of seven miles, and his body was subsequently found lying in a pit-hole at Pevensey Sluice.

A NEW PIER FOR DOVER.
A largely-attended meeting of the inhabitants of Dover was held on Friday night under the presidency of the mayor to consider the desirability of building a promenade pier at Dover. With one dissent the meeting decided in favour of the scheme, and a committee was appointed to take the necessary preliminary steps. The pier, it is said, will be one of the finest on the coast, and will be constructed in the bay.

The annual distribution of prizes at the Royal Naval School, New Cross, was presided over by Admiral Sir Basil Hamilton. The headmaster, the Rev. James White, said the reports of the examiners showed that the school was in a very satisfactory state.

SATURDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker took the chair at 12.15.
Commencement of Pensions.
Mr. BRODRICK, in answer to Sir G. Campbell, stated that the whole subject of the commutation of military and naval pensions was under consideration, but the Secretary of State was not at present in a position to say what decision would be arrived at. The matter would be carefully considered.

The Bank of England.
Mr. T. D. SULLIVAN, for Mr. Cunningham Graham, asked whether the maximum pay of the bank-note stampers in the Bank of England was 50s. per week.—Mr. JACKSON said the question must have been asked under a misapprehension. The Bank of England was not a Government Department, and the Government had nothing to do with the management of its staff.

A Misleading Report.
Sir H. JAMES, asked permission to make a short statement affecting himself and the rules of the House. In several newspapers, especially the Times, there appeared a statement as to the report of the Hyderabad-Deccan Committee's report. That report had not been laid on the table, and the paragraph he referred to stated in some detail the contents of that report. So far as he could judge at present the person who communicated the contents of the paragraph must have obtained a copy of the original draft of the report at a stage when it had not approached completion and was scarcely considered; but whilst he could not say when that report was likely to be read, it was his duty to mention that the statement of its contents was not only insufficient, but misleading, fallacious, and in many respects entirely erroneous.
(Left sitting.)

DEATH OF THE DEAN OF CHICHESTER.
The Very Rev. John William Bargon, Dean of Chichester, died at the deanery there on Saturday.

THE WALTHAMSTOW MYSTERY.

Re-Examination of Barber.
At the Stratford Petty Sessions on Saturday William Barber, chemist's assistant, of No. 1, Market-place, Walthamstow, was brought up on remand charged on suspicion with causing the death of Annie Mary French, at No. 1, Market-place, Walthamstow, by administering to her a certain noxious drug on the 21st July at Walthamstow. The prisoner was brought down from the House of Detention in the usual way by train, under the charge of Detective-Inspector Hider, and on arriving at the court house there was a large crowd about, but as Barber walked from the railway station with Hider he attracted no notice, and slipped unobserved into the court.—Detective-Inspector Glasie again appeared for the prosecution; Mr. F. Bore, of Roper-street, Finsbury, was for the accused. The manager of the bench was Colonel R. L. Howard, in the chair, Mr. E. B. Cook, and Captain Kindersley. The prisoner was brought into the dock at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock by Detective-Sergeant Hider.—Detective-Inspector Glasie said that in this case he did not that day propose to offer any further evidence, but ask for a remand till next Saturday. The learned gentleman was present, and did not raise any objection.—Colonel Howard: When is the coroner's inquest?—Detective-Inspector Glasie: On the 21st, at Wednesday.—Colonel Howard (to Mr. Bore): Do you wish to say anything?—Mr. Bore: No, sir; I have no objection.—Colonel Howard: Then the case is remanded till Saturday next at eleven o'clock.—The prisoner, who had looked anxiously around the court while in the dock, was then removed by Sergeant Hider.
(Other details will be found on page 2.)

THE FLOODS ON THE TILBURY

The Southend and Tilbury Railway, between Rainham and Purfleet, was still under water on Saturday, and traffic had been entirely suspended since midday on Thursday. Passengers to and from Southend and London have to cross the River Thames and proceed by the South-Eastern line. Traffic with the Tilbury Docks has to be carried on by water. The Tilbury Company have been working day and night to get the line in working order for the holiday traffic.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CONSTABLE AT RICHMOND.

The inquest on the body of Police-constable Ellis, the late warrant officer of Richmond, has been opened by Mr. Braxton Hicks, coroner for Mid-Surrey, and adjourned.—From the evidence of Inspector Aldridge, who is in charge of the Richmond sub-division, it appears that the deceased on Tuesday night received a distress warrant to serve for the non-payment of a fine at the Richmond Police Court. He had previously been spoken to by the inspector about some dereliction of discipline, and requested to make a report upon it by order of Superintendent Saines, while driving through Richmond, saw the deceased laughing and taking part in some fun which was going on round a costermonger's barrow. He did not appear to be upset about the matter.—Police-constable Headlam, 273 V, deposed to seeing the deceased on Tuesday evening, about nine o'clock, near Rains Head Ferry, by the waterside in Richmond parish, when he appeared to be sober. He seemed to be watching somebody, and was not at all strange in his manner.—A lighterman, named Watkins, gave similar testimony.—George Parkins, a fisherman, said he found the body in the river near Barnes Bridge shortly before seven o'clock on Wednesday morning; it was floating on the foreshore on the Surrey side.—Mr. Lowther, solicitor, of Richmond, said he saw Ellis at Richmond Railway Station on Tuesday evening shortly before seven o'clock. Deceased told him that he was going to Isleworth, and witness thought he said he was also going to Barnes. Deceased was perfectly sober at the time, and witness thought it very possible that in descending the steps to cross the water from Richmond to Isleworth he slipped and fell into the water.—The medical evidence went to show that there were no marks of violence, and that death was due to drowning. There were no signs of excess of alcohol.—The inquiry was adjourned for a week, in the hope that further testimony might be forthcoming.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION AT WANDSWORTH.

A Fireworks Factory Blown Up. Two Lives Lost—Great Damage.

Shortly before two o'clock on Friday afternoon a sad calamity occurred at the fireworks factory of Messrs. Caldwell and Co., South Fields, Garratt-lane, Earlsfield. The works of the firm are situated in an open field adjoining an extensive paper manufactory, and comprise a series of small sheds placed at a considerable distance from each other, in accordance with the regulations governing manufactory of this description. The sheds are thirteen in number and are for the most part built of timber, though having tiled roofs; their dimensions are about 12ft. by 8ft., and in the sheds the various processes of manufacture are carried out, with a precaution, which under ordinary conditions would seem to preclude the possibility of disaster. The shed in which the explosion occurred was the centre shed of three, and was used exclusively for the cutting of children's toy pistol caps preparatory to their being packed. This was considered the least dangerous of any of the buildings, and in proof of this it may be stated that the Government permitted it to be fixed at a nearer distance to the sheds than would otherwise have been the case. In this shed four girls were engaged at the time of the explosion—namely, Eliza Thornton and Lizzie Thornton, aged respectively 19 and 21 years, Rose Shower and Lucy Harwood. On the one side of the shed was a shed used for the manufacture of the caps, but this at the time of the explosion was closed; on the other side was the store house, standing some short distance away, and into which one was allowed admittance. A few minutes before two o'clock a loud explosion was heard, and a number of people who happened to be in the vicinity were attracted to the spot. They found that the shed in which the girls had been at work during the earlier part of the day was completely demolished. The two Thorntons, who had been employed in opposite corners of the building were discovered dead, the girl Lucy Harwood was found lying terribly injured, while Rose Shower, who was standing near one of the deceased girls, was able to walk away, though she was bleeding profusely from the mouth and bore other traces of suffering. At this time the storehouse was quickly burning, while the manufacturing shed presented a half wrecked appearance, the roof having been lifted and the interior fittings having been blown down. In addition, a window of the paper factory two hundred yards distant, and on the opposite bank of the river Wand had been blown in. Mr. H. J. Caldwell, one of the proprietors, who was at home, a quarter of a mile distant, heard the explosion and hastened to the spot. He at once had the injured conveyed to the infirmary at St. John's Hill, and the dead bodies to the mortuary. Superintendent Saines and Inspector Dodd quickly arrived and rendered all possible assistance. The Home Office authorities were informed of the accident, and they sent down Major Cundell, one of Her Majesty's inspectors of explosives, with whom was Mr. Reed, one of the inspectors of the Metropolitan Board of Works, to survey the scene of the explosion. A fact which was commented upon was the entire absence of any traces of fire, notwithstanding the complete demolition of the centre building. Much surprise is expressed in the district at an explosion of such great violence happening in a building comparatively free from risk, and the opinion has been expressed that it could only have arisen from the introduction into the factory of some foreign explosive material. The girls were well known as experienced and most careful hands, and Mr. Caldwell speaks of them in the highest terms. Moreover, Mr. Caldwell has been engaged in the business for over twenty years, and has been careful to preserve all the extra precautions which his business appeared to necessitate. The greatest sympathy is felt in the neighbourhood for the family of the deceased girls, who were the support of their home, the father being an invalid. A sad episode of the calamity was witnessed in the evening near the works, where Mrs. Thornton was wandering about in an apparently demented condition, surrounded by a sympathetic crowd. It is feared that the injuries to Lucy Harwood are likely to end fatally. Another correspondent says Mr. Caldwell attributes the explosion to the act of an incendiary. The Surrey Sessions last November he was compelled to prosecute two men for setting fire to the neighbouring shed, and in connection with this the accused were sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

WHAT IS A DOG?

Mr. Colam applied, before the Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Denman on Friday, for a rule nisi calling upon Mr. Slade, the magistrate at Southwark, to show cause why he should not make an order for the restitution of a dog. The learned counsel said the magistrate refused to make an order on the ground that a dog is not "goods" (laughter)—within the meaning of the Act 2 and 3 Vic. c. 71, s. 40. The matter was before the magistrate twice, and on the first occasion he was asked to inquire into the title, but said he had no power to inquire into the title to a dog. (Laughter.) The second time the question was raised as to whether a dog was goods, and the magistrate decided that it was not goods, which he defined as any valuable article or commodity. (Laughter.)—The Lord Chief Justice: Isn't a dog a commodity? (Laughter.)—Mr. Colam submitted that a dog was goods within the meaning of the Act.—Mr. Justice Denman: It is not at common law the subject of larceny, because it is of such a vile nature.—The Lord Chief Justice: I have known 100 guineas given for a dog; surely it must be of some value.—Mr. Colam: The dog is in the hands of a man of whom we know nothing; he lives in a street in the Borough. (Laughter.)—The court granted a rule.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.

At Newgate on Friday an inquest was held on the body of a boy named Robert McKie, 11 years old, who committed suicide by hanging on the gallows at Newgate, the reason being that for some time past he had suffered from a pain in the head.

At the meeting of the St. George's, Hanover-square, vestry, on Thursday, a communication was received from Mr. R. A. Webster, M.P., notifying that he had been compelled to resign his seat on the Metropolitan Board of Works. The resignation was accepted, and Mr. Antroub nominated Colonel Howard Vincent, M.P., to fill the vacancy. This was seconded by the Hon. E. Holland, but eventually it was resolved to defer the election until after the vacation.

BURGULARS AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

During Thursday night the booking office at Bexley and Sidcup Railway Stations, on the South-Eastern Railway, were broken open by two men who, from the former place, carried away considerable booty. At Sidcup they were found in the booking office by Police-constable Mott, who, after a good chase and a severe struggle on a quickset hedge, succeeded in capturing one of the men, who was armed with a heavy bludgeon.

A DARING THIEF AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

George Thomas Hamilton, 14, a respectable-looking lad, was charged at the Lambeth Police Court on Friday with stealing from the grounds of the Crystal Palace a magnesium shell, value £3 10s., the property of Messrs. Brock—Frederick Gardia, foreman for the prosecutors, stated that on the previous night, during the display of fireworks, the prisoner was brought to him by a constable, who stated that he had stolen the shell from a box in which it was kept, prior to being fired. The shell was one of the chief features of the display, and being removed at the time of the fireworks going off was highly dangerous. Had a spark caught it, the prisoner might have been killed or fearfully injured.—Another witness said he met the prisoner carrying the shell.—Police-constable 22 P.R. said he was on duty close to the shell-box a few minutes before, and saw this particular shell quite safe. Officers had to be on special duty on fireworks nights on purpose to keep boys away from stealing. It was very dangerous for persons to come near when the display was going on.—The prisoner said he was sorry, and had no idea it was so dangerous. He had yielded to a sudden temptation.—Mr. Chance said, independent of the dishonesty, the prisoner might have been the cause of a dreadful accident. He ordered the prisoner's parents to enter into bail for his good conduct for three months.

EAST-END "BRANDY."

At the Worship-street Police Court on Friday, Bernard Zeitlin, of 17, Princes-street, Spitalfields, was summoned by the Excise to answer two informations for having sold methylated spirits as a beverage for consumption contrary to the Act of Parliament, whereby he had incurred a fine of £100; and for selling wine without being licensed for the same contrary to the Act, whereby he had incurred a penalty of £25. Mr. Fowell prosecuted for the Inland Revenue. The defendant did not appear.—Morris Tappeberg, a journeyman baker, of Burnard-street, Commercial-road, said that on the 1st of March he went in company with another man, named Meitzner, to the shop kept by the defendant in Princes-street, Spitalfields, and there bought nine bottles of brandy, two bottles of wine, and 2lb. of biscuits, for which he paid £21 9s. 6d.—Mr. A. J. Llewellyn, a supervisor of Excise, said that on the evening of the day of the sale he had an interview with the defendant, who said he knew nothing of the sale. The witness had arrested his son the same morning for smuggling spirits. He searched the house, and found in the cellar an apparatus for the manufacture of spirits. There were also four casks of the same in a state of fermentation, and about four dozen bottles prepared.—Mr. Powell asked what the defendant was, and the witness answered that the shop was ostensibly a grocer's shop, but Zeitlin was also a Rabbi of the neighbouring synagogue. There was no licence for the sale of either wines or spirits. The witness added that the offence was believed to be largely practised in the East-end of London, where "brandy" was sold in the restaurants and small eating places. It was, however, an offence exceedingly difficult to detect.—Mr. Bushby said he should inflict a fine of £50 on the first summons, and of £20 on the second.

AN IMPUDENT SWINDLER.

A man is going about fraudulently obtaining money from persons under the pretence that he is an inquiry agent connected with a railway company. He states that he has been sent to acquaint the persons upon whom he calls that a box is lying at the station for them, but that a certain sum is due for carriage, &c., upon payment of which the box will be forwarded. Should he obtain the amount mentioned, he gives a receipt for the money and promises to forward the box. The man's story is entirely false, and it is earnestly requested that any person upon whom he may call and make these or similar representations, will hand him over to the police, by whom he is wanted for several offences of this kind. The man's description is as follows:—Age, about 20; middle height; pale, clean-shaven face; slight build; dressed in dark tweed clothes, brown felt hat, and is of respectable appearance.

EXCITING CHASE IN THE WEST-END.

Shortly after eight o'clock on Friday morning a police patrol on duty in Rotten Row noticed a gentleman, who afterwards gave his name as Henry Whitehouse, an American, riding a dark bay thoroughbred mare at a furious rate in the fashionable thoroughfare. Furious riding being against the regulations the patrol gave chase, with the intention of taking the gentleman's name and address. The latter perceiving the patrol following urged his mare forward, and was soon several yards ahead, ultimately getting out of the park onto the Bayswater-road. Pursued and pursued still kept up the pace through the squares into the Edgware-road, when on reaching North-street the gentleman collared with a mud cart and was unhorsed. This enabled the patrol to reach him, but the gentleman again mounted and was off. He had no sooner done so than his mare stumbled, and he was thrown violently on his head, rendering him insensible. He was bleeding, and was carried into an adjoining surgery, where his wounds were dressed. Subsequently he was taken to St. Mary's Hospital. The mare seemed none the worse.

FALSE CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

In May last Police-constable Hallett, attached to the V division, preferred a charge of assault against a soldier at the Wandsworth Police Court. Allegations of a serious character were made by a witness for the defence against the officer, and Mr. Montagu Williams, before whom the case was heard, discharged the soldier, stating that the constable had been guilty of a gross breach of duty. The constable was consequently suspended, and, at the instigation of the Home Secretary, searching inquiry was made into the whole of the facts. On Friday it was officially stated that the constable had been reinstated, with full pay, the authorities being of opinion that the charges against him were groundless. The officer was under suspension for three months.

The execution of Henry Cullum, who was convicted on Tuesday at the Herts Assizes of shooting his sweetheart, Emily Bignell, has been fixed for Tuesday, August 21st.

THE SWEATING SYSTEM. Suggested Extension of the Inquiry.

The first report of the Select Committee appointed by the House of Lords to inquire into the sweating system at the East-end was issued on Friday. It runs as follows:—The committee have examined witnesses in the boot and shoe, tailoring, cabinet and upholstering, and other trades, and agree that the evidence, although unfinished, may be reported, and the inquiry adjourned. The committee desire to make the following remarks:—In the opinion of your committee the evidence already taken sufficiently indicates the existence of grave evils in connection with what is known as the sweating system in the localities to which their investigations have been confined. They have reason to believe that the same or similar evils prevail in other parts of the metropolis, as well as in other towns and cities, and affect various industries not yet examined. Their views in this respect are strengthened by many resolutions and applications received from societies and individuals praying for an extension of the inquiry. It also appears that many persons engaged in the trades under consideration carry on business in various districts in London, and in the country also. For these reasons an exhaustive inquiry is impossible under a reference limiting the area of investigation to the East-end of London, and your committee recommend such an extension of their reference as will enable them to prosecute their inquiries throughout the metropolis, and in such cities and towns or rural districts in the United Kingdom as they may select. And the committee have directed the minutes of evidence taken before them up to the present time, together with an appendix, to be laid before your lordships.

A DANGEROUS HAT.

Mr. C. C. Lewis, the South Essex coroner, held an inquest on Thursday night on the body of James Robinson, aged 27, an excavator, who was killed by lightning during the storm of Monday night. The deceased was employed at Barking, and on Monday night, with four companions, he walked along the River Embankment towards Plaistow. During this journey the storm came on, and suddenly three of them were struck by lightning, the deceased, and two men named Stacey and Randall. Stacey was hurled some distance ahead, but recovered consciousness, as did Randall after a time. The deceased, however, was killed instantly, his hat being blasted to pieces, and one leg of his trousers slit down. No lightning was seen at the time.—Dr. Ross said that he found a series of scorings on the body of the deceased, who had also a scalp wound over the left ear. He had evidently been struck with the electric fluid, and in his opinion that was the cause of death. He was wearing a hat the edge of which was surrounded by steel wire, and probably it was this steel that had attracted the electric fluid.—The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the medical testimony, and complimented the constable in the case for removing the man from the embankment, where it appeared his companions had left him.

STREET ROBBERY WITH VIOLENCE.

At Marlborough-street Police Court on Friday, Henry Moriarty was charged with stealing a silver watch and gold chain, valued at £2, from the person of a barman named Edward Fitzgerald. The evidence was that shortly after eleven o'clock on Thursday night Mr. Fitzgerald was in Upper St. Martin's-lane, when a stranger to him said "Good evening." He turned towards the man, and the prisoner at that moment seized his watch and chain and ran off with them, the man who had spoken knocking Mr. Fitzgerald down when he attempted to pursue the thief. He, however, regained his feet, shouted "Murder!" and "Thieves!" and, following Moriarty, saw him enter a private house in Monmouth-court. Constable Britten, Inspector Kimber, and a crowd of private persons collected, and the police entered the house. There they found the prisoner concealed in a cellar among some broken boxes, the watch being in one of his stockings and the chain in the other. On the way to the station he threatened to throw the policeman down, but was prevented from carrying out the threat.—Sergeant Brewer, the gaoler, informed the magistrate that the prisoner was known, and asked for a remand, which was granted.

"DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE."

The dispute between Messrs. Longmans, Green, and Co., the owners of the copyright in "The Strange Story of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and Mr. Hannemann, who produced it on the stage, was settled on Friday before Mr. Justice Stirling in the Chancery Division. Mr. Graham Hastings, Q.C., moved on behalf of the plaintiff to restrain Mr. Hannemann from infringing their copyright in the work. Mr. Buckley, Q.C., for Mr. Hannemann, said that his client was quite willing to treat these proceedings as the trial of the action, and agree not to infringe Messrs. Longmans' copyright. He had dramatised and played the work in America with the full consent of the author and now, before bringing the play in London, as he intended to do on Monday, all the passages objected to had been re-written.

CRICKET.

LANCASHIRE v. SURREY.
Play in this match commenced at Manchester on Thursday, when the home team going in first were all disposed of for 38 runs, replied with 53, and Lancashire in their second innings were all put out for 81, Surrey thus winning by an innings and 35 runs.

NOTTS v. GLOUCESTERSHIRE.
The return match between these counties commenced at Nottingham on Thursday, when the home team in their first innings made 124. Gloucestershire at the drawing of stumps had made 101 for three wickets. On Friday the Gloucestershire innings closed for 177. Notts in their second innings made 115, and Gloucestershire won by six wickets.

AN ELEVEN OF ENGLAND v. AUSTRALIANS.

This match should have commenced at Hastings on Thursday, but owing to the wet state of the ground the start was deferred till Friday. The Australians, who produced it on the batting, and in their first innings put together 168. The English eleven were all disposed of for 53, Turner taking eight wickets for 13 runs. In their second innings England lost one wicket for 4 runs. On Saturday the innings was continued, and lost seven wickets for 54 runs.

KENT v. SUSSEX.

The wet state of the ground prevented a start in this match at Tonbridge, till nearly four on Thursday afternoon, when Sussex, winning the toss, went in first, and were all put out for 31. Kent at the close of play had put five wickets for 51. On Friday the innings of Kent closed for 103, Sussex, in their second innings, made 90, and Kent ultimately won by one wicket.

Five men, the crew of the Dutch ketch Mary, were landed at Dover, and subsequently forwarded to London. Their vessel encountered heavy weather in the North Sea, and sank on Monday. The crew took to their boats, and were picked up by the Norwegian barque Gletten.

CHRONICLES OF THE "CROOKED" CLUB.

BY JAMES GREENWOOD,
AUTHOR OF "TATTERED TALES" AND "OUR SATURDAY NIGHTS."

V.—"CROOKED ENOUGH AND TO SPARE."

"It is due to you, gentlemen" (the speaker who stood as usual blindfold at the foot of the president's table, was a well-dressed and respectable-looking elderly person, with almost silver hair and a soft persuasive voice), "that I should, in the first place, explain the peculiar circumstances under which I seek to join you."

"It is my lot in life to move occasionally in shady company, if you will pardon the expression, and from time to time I have heard most favourable mention of you—in a conversational sense I mean. I cannot say that I have heard it stated openly, but it has come to my ears in whispers as one may say in your hours of recreation and enjoyment, and what capital songs you sing. I am of a convivial and sociable turn myself, and have long been ambitious to come among you."

"My great fear, however, is that I am not crooked enough, and I can only hope when I have given my evidence that you may judge otherwise. I have studied the matter, and in my opinion crookedness is constitutional, and it may be to some extent cultivated, but the artificial article never was, and never will be, a match for the real, and inborn gift, and so long as we practise it only to the extent of making the most of our opportunities in trading on the weaknesses and vanities of our fellow creatures, I have the highest admiration for what is called crookedness. No man should feel ashamed to give full scope to his natural talents. If it was intended that he should benefit by them, what did nature endow him with them for? It is wrong to exercise them, nature is to blame, and not the individual."

"But I am much afraid that I am not up to your mark, and in my present undertaking, feel by no means sure of success. May be it is my modesty that guides me to that disheartening conclusion. Too much modesty is, I own, one of my failings. And yet, if I may take the word and the opinion of others, my chances of making good may claim, to have my name inscribed on your list of members. I have been modest, and I really do not see why—but there is no modesty again may blind me—I am ashamed and avoided generally, and by those who best know me—except some whom I have got a claim on, and who are in my power, and cuss and confound them—make no bones, of giving me the cold shoulder when I meet them in the street, or civilly seek to pass a social time with them where they meet to take their friendly glass of evening."

"I am unaware, I say, of any particular reason they may have for doing so, but so it is. It will often happen that others know a man better than he knows himself, and probably I may be more crooked than I think I am. I have heard it asserted of me, on what should be the best authority, that I am as far from being straight as a square is from being a circle. Magistrates sitting on the bench have said as much of me when I have been compelled to press my little claims before them. They have gone so far even to insinuate that, but for my cleverness in keeping a hair-breadth between myself and the criminal law, I should be standing in the dock instead of the witness-box."

"But I never felt flattered by such remarks, or in my mind acknowledged their justice. I always set it down to a mistaken view of the matter. May be I underrated the abilities of the magistrates. I have continued to go on, and gone on refraining from making application to join the Crooked Club, had it not been my good fortune to make the acquaintance of the worthy member who has introduced me, and who, I may tell you, has confidently predicted that you will not reject me when I have submitted to you a taste of my quality."

"Gentlemen, I am a dealer in watches and jewellery. I do not keep a shop. My business is done entirely on what is vulgarly termed the tally system, and my customers are all and all females in domestic service. At the present time I have between twenty and five hundred such clients in my books, and on the whole I do pretty well. It is a risky business, when a man gives credit to girls and young unmarried women in service, especially for articles they would do without but for the love of finery and the vanity natural to the sex. He will make a nice mess of it if he does not look precious sharp after his own interest. I look sharp after mine, and I have in my employ two fascinating but at the same time hard-boiled young men who tout for orders, and I find it worth while to pay them wages."

"My plan is simple, though it is at the same time peculiar. I deal in nothing but sterling goods. That is to say I never think of palming off brummagem ware for genuine. My system renders such paltry rascality quite unnecessary. Everything I deal in is gold or silver—of a certain quality. Domestic servants are the biggest fools under the sun in judging the value of such articles as watches and chains, and rings and brooches. They know nothing as to the nature of hall marks. Tell 'em that a ring that is marked nine carats is twice as good as one marked eighteen, and they will be as glib as a parrot in explaining to them that the figures are merely meant to show the extent to which the pure gold is alloyed, and they will swallow the tale without the least suspicion."

"But one can't afford to give even nine-carat goods away, and some female servants are so dishonest, they'll bolt if they can with what they've agreed to pay in monthly instalments for, and the only way is to charge four times what the things are worth all round, and so make the sound ones pay for the slippery."

"But, you may say, it is very well to say make the sound ones pay, but how are you going to do it, if without security, you trust young single women, who may be under age, and whom you are never certain will remain in the same situation one month after another? Gentlemen, however bad the impression I may make on you by such an admission, the truth compels me to state that it is not to be done by crookedness. It is to be done by sticking hard and fast, and without budging so much as a quarter of an inch from the terms of the strictly enforced bargain you make with 'em first. They are printed terms, and there are so many of them that they have to be printed very small on the back of an invoice they get with the goods at the time of delivery, and a copy of which they sign for you."

"Nine times in ten they never read the agreement. You see the canvassing is all done on the sly, in a manner of speaking—down the area at the kitchen door, at the side entry, and unknown to the masters and mistresses who, of course, are dead set against their maid-servants going tick for watches and jewellery, and for which they must, somehow or other, find the money to meet their monthly payments."

"That is where we get the pull. The agreement, they don't read, informs them that the goods are not sold at all but simply lent on hire at so much a month, and are liable to be forfeited if any instalment is missed before the whole amount is paid. The things, the agreement says, must in such a case be given up on demand, and to detain them or in any way do away with them after application is made for their return, is for the defaulter to put himself in the position of a fraudulent bailee, and to render herself liable to six months' imprisonment."

"That's what they all sign, and if they are fools enough to believe that it can be enforced against them, that's their look out. They are made to believe that it is so, at any rate. But it is seldom necessary to proceed to disagreeable extremes; a little bluster and bullying is generally enough to frighten them into meeting any demand. Once get 'em a payment or two behind and there is no need for any soft words or wheedling. You go to the door with your gun, and demand, and you can only see to raise your voice a little and

ask them how they would like their mistress to know that they had been obtaining goods under false pretences—and what else is it but a false pretence for a person to say she is able and willing to pay when she is not?—and they will be ready to do any mortal thing to keep you quiet and get rid of you."

"Not that I want them to settle up and have done with it. That is the last thing to be desired. If they are in good situations and are afraid of losing 'em, the dodge—if it is worthy of being called a dodge, it is so simple—it is to get 'em to increase their account to the extent of a pound or two, and in that way you can keep them hanging on for years, and all the time they are some of them as good as ten or twelve shillings a month to you. If that is crooked business, gentlemen, you are proud to plead guilty to being crooked; but I look on it as only putting the screw on in a way your signed agreement justifies."

"It is a lively business, and provides a man of an energetic turn of mind plenty to do, and is not such a saunter as some might think. I may say even that it includes the sports of being chased. My two young men are not so good at that as I am. I mean at hunting up the dishonest young whippersnappers who choose to call it, and get another woman who leave on a situation and get another with something of mine in their possession they haven't quite paid for, and think to give me the slip."

"That sets my back up more than anything. 'But I don't often get done in that way. I flatter myself I am as keen on the scent after that kind of game as here there one. The more trouble they give me in tracking them down, the more they have to smart. I make it out against them to be robbery, and they have got to square up the account, or give me back the watch or whatever it may be, and, in addition, pay all the expenses I've been in to catch them, and as I always travel to and from the alternative ten to one we come to terms, for the alternative is a policeman to be fetched there and then."

"I don't say that in all cases I should give a girl into custody, though it would serve her right. Perhaps even the policeman wouldn't take her if I wished him to. But he'll be civil enough for sixpence to come to the house with you, and listen to what it is all about, and that, as I am enough to settle the new servant's immediate dismissal. They won't find it easy to get another situation if the story of the policeman coming and the unenviable taking away of property is mentioned in the character given them."

"If they do get another place I am on their track again. I stick to 'em like a leech, if it is only for ten shillings. I do it on principle. I've known 'em be that obstinate when they have owed me a bit of money that they've let me drive them from place to place, and in the end have gone altogether wrong rather than pay me. It is done as a warning to others. There is an old woman who lives as far off as Battersea, who whenever she gets very drunk, is like about once a month, she makes a journey over to my place of business to curse me for causing the ruin of her daughter ever so many years ago."

"I have even more to put up with than that sometimes."

"It is not a nice thing, for example, to be compelled to be present at a coroner's inquest, and to be bullied and abused as though you were no better than a common pickpocket by a dozen thick-headed coroner's jurymen. That was my experience less than a month ago. The inquest was on the body of a fool of a girl, a customer of mine, who made an end of herself by taking poison. Eighteen months before one of my young men had got her to take a pair of earrings, the price being fifty shillings. Well, like a good many more, she got in arrears with her payments, and then she had a couple of fancy rings, and I think, a pair of silver bracelets. Anyhow, she ran up her account to over five pounds, and we had to knock pretty hard for the money. We could knock as hard as we pleased, because we found out that she had pawned the bracelets to pay one instalment, which, of course, was felony, as we did not fail to inform her, and in a stiff letter or two pointed out what the consequence would be if she gave us much more trouble."

"And what do you think the young donkey did? Instead of pawning something else she had partly paid for to meet our demand, on her for a pound on a certain day, she raised the money on a couple of silver table-spoons belonging to her master's, meaning to redeem them out of her quarters, meaning, nearly due, but as luck would have it, her people gave an unexpected supper party, and all the table plate was required. She was afraid to own up to what she had done, but went up to her bedroom and took a dose of oxalic acid instead, and our last letters to her were discovered in her pocket. 'The law, I am sorry to say, is powerless to punish you,' says Mr. Coroner, 'but there can be no doubt that, morally speaking, you are responsible for the death of this poor girl, though you had administered the poison to her with your own hand. Why, when I applied for the return of my goods she had on hire and still owed eleven shillings on, my gentleman up and told me that he felt too disgusted to trust himself to give me any answer to such an application.'

"And now I come to think of it, that is not the only case of the kind. There was another young woman—"

"But at this point the president rapped the table with his hammer."

"You promised, my friend," he remarked, "to give us a taste of your quality, and in a rambling sort of way, you have done so. Enough is as good as a feast. Gentlemen, I put it to the vote. What say you? To be or not to be?"

"And up went the left thumbs—nineteen of them out of twenty-three."

"Crooked enough and to spare," pronounced the president. "Lighten his darkness; and waiter, bring him six of something hot and a long pipe."

THE ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE LONDON SCHOOL BOARD.

The School Board for London sat on Tuesday, as a committee of the whole board, in the offices on the Embankment, to consider the allegations of corruption. The chairman (the Mayor) received from twenty-four members of the board, including himself, all declared that they knew nothing of any cases of corruption and many expressed their regret at such an inquiry taking place. The clerk then read replies from committees of the board, all of which declared they knew nothing of any corruption. Replies from those who had tendered were next read. Mr. Sydney Hindley said he would come forward if a Royal Commission were appointed. Messrs. Cox and Bullard also wrote, but made no charge. Mr. Moran, of Bow Monday, wrote asking whether the sum of £1,250, his mother received, was the sum of money really given for some houses she sold to the board. Replies from the general public were also read. Mr. J. M. Smith charged a surveyor with receiving commissions improperly. Mr. Glennerhassett, of Pentonville, charged an official correspondent of the board with borrowing money from teachers, and sponging generally. The chairman then said that the only matter remaining was the recommendation of the committee. "That indemnity be granted to the committee of the whole board for the expenses of carrying on this inquiry." Mr. Gower characterised the whole inquiry as "most unsatisfactory."

Colonel Hughes thought the matter ought now to be settled. The letters which needed investigation might be recommended to the board for consideration by the respective committees to which they belonged. He moved that this be the course pursued. Mr. Lobb denounced the whole inquiry as a miserable, wretched fiasco. He knew of no corrupt practice on the part of any member of the board. Colonel Hughes, or Officer. Mr. Lobb: draw the line at members of the board. Colonel Hughes, in reply, hoped the reference would be discharged. This was agreed to and the meeting terminated.

THE WALTHAMSTOW MYSTERY.

Examination of the Accused.

The Boy's Evidence.

At the Stratford Petty Sessions on Monday, William Barber, chemist's assistant, of Walthamstow, was charged on suspicion of having caused the death of Annie Mary French, a married woman, by administering to her a certain poisonous drug on the 21st ult. Frederick Phyllis said: I am an errand boy in the service of Mr. Hamilton, a chemist at Walthamstow, and have been employed by him for two years. Myself and the prisoner were the only persons employed at the shop. I have sometimes seen Mrs. French, the deceased, come into the shop. She sometimes called twice a day. Her earliest visit being about eleven o'clock. She came as a going on for about nine months. The prisoner used to come to the shop, and when she arrived she used to send me out. He never when other customers came. Deceased and prisoner sometimes sat down in the parlour. I never saw the prisoner take any liberties with Mrs. French. The last time I saw the deceased was Saturday week. It was a quarter past three in the afternoon. She had been there the same morning, but I do not know how long she stayed on that occasion. That day I was sent out with a note for the deceased, given me by the prisoner, and I was to go for his dinner at the same time. Mrs. French, but I did not deliver the note. The note was sealed in an envelope, but there was no name or address. I placed it in my pocket, brought it back, and gave it to the prisoner, telling him that Mrs. French was in the kitchen. The prisoner then said I was to keep it back, and he sent me to my dinner."

The Secret Note Again.

On my return, at ten minutes to three o'clock, prisoner again sent me with the note, and gave me similar instructions to those given earlier in the day. I saw the deceased in the kitchen of her house. I was alone in the kitchen at her house. I gave her the note. I asked, "Is there anything to go back?" Deceased said, "Tell him yes." I returned and gave prisoner the answer. He said, "That's all right," and then sent me for a shilling's worth of brandy. As I was going for it I saw deceased enter the shop. This was about a quarter past three. When I came back the front door was closed. I do not know whether it was locked. I knocked at the side door, and the prisoner opened it. He seemed rather dull and strange. By the Chairman: I had observed the prisoner's dullness and strangeness during the whole day. I had fetched liquor for him earlier in the day. Inspector Glavin: In fact, you had been buying brandy for him the whole of the week, had you not? Witness: Yes. After delivering the brandy I was sent home. I returned in the evening. The front door was then fastened. I scaled the wall and went into the room, where I found the deceased on the couch. Her feet were on the floor, her right arm was under her head, which was supported by the back of the sofa. She had no hat or bonnet on. Her dress was buttoned at the top. I did not perceive that the deceased was conscious. Besides her cape and umbrella, I saw a bowl of water with a cotton handkerchief in it, a syphon of soda-water half full, a tumbler, and the bottle in which I had brought the brandy. It was empty. I ran and opened the front door, and afterwards noticed a pair of the prisoner's trousers and his hat on the table in the room. I saw no gloves. John James Patchett, aged 9 years, the son of a butcher, deposed: On the 21st of last month I saw the prisoner at his shop door. It was five o'clock in the afternoon. I saw him go some distance, and when he returned he was looking as if he was in a hurry. I saw him go through the motion of turning the key. Having locked the door prisoner went in the direction of James-street. He did not walk very fast. The prisoner was remanded until Saturday next.

Statements by the Prisoner.

From statements Barber has made to the police, it appears that he has had the three phials of poison in his possession since leaving Walthamstow. The following is the written statement he handed over to the police on his arrest:—"Mrs. French had complained of having a headache from toothache for some few days, and I had on several occasions rubbed on chloroform or camphorated chloroform. I had told her any time when the toothache came on to come down immediately, and then I would give her a draught to take, and would rub her gums with chloroform, and would afterwards apply some strong caustic, such as carbolic or nitric acid, to destroy or wither the nerve, and on this occasion I had intended to carry this one bottle. I fetched in the bottles for this purpose, one bottle containing a solution of morphia, which I intended to give her a dose to allay the irritation. Just as I was about to prepare the draught some customers came into the shop, and Mrs. French said to me, in a rather pettish way, 'Go and attend to your customers.' I left her in the room with the preparations, and on my return I found she had taken the whole of the contents of the strong solution of morphia. On my discovering this I thought it was possible she had pitched the contents of the small bottle in the fireplace, but on looking round I could not find anything in the fireplace. I looked at her closely, and found she was feeling about, upon which I rushed into the kitchen and got a little brandy and some salt volatile which was in a bottle. I gave her a strong dose of salt volatile and brandy, and undid her bowels and bathed her forehead, and tried to keep her moving about. Immediately after doing this she fell from my arms on to the couch, and said, 'I am dying.' I then took hold of her and looked at her, and saw she was changing fast, and could not recover. My first thought was to rush for the doctor, but knowing that at that part of the day he would probably be out, I thought it better to stay with her. I gave her morphia volatile, which seemed to take no effect, and in my fright I rushed away, not knowing what to do with myself. I rushed upstairs and changed my clothes. So far nothing was known or operation is concerned, no such thing ever entered my mind, as there was nothing of the kind necessary. I took the money away, about 45 or 27. Regarding the letter, it was nothing to do with whatever she was coming, so the boy said, as soon as she was dressed. The note only referred to some cigarettes which I had asked her to make for me, she having done so on several occasions."

How He Was Arrested.

The sleepy little town of Brentford was thrown into an unusual state of excitement on Saturday morning by a rumour which rapidly circulated that Barber, the suspected murderer of Mrs. French, had been arrested by the Brentford police. About half-past nine Police-constable Lyle, T 459, who was on point duty, and was at the time in conversation with Police-constable Rice, T 131, was told by a gentleman that the services of a constable were required by the keeper of a coffee-house in the High-street, named Hancock. On further questioning the gentleman, whose name cannot be ascertained, he informed the constables that the proprietor of the coffee-house had a man on his premises whom he suspected to be a person wanted by the police. The constables, without any further hesitation, at once proceeded to the house, but found on their arrival that they had been forestalled by Police-constable Buchanan, 512 T, who had taken the suspected man into custody."

Where Barber has been

since he escaped from Walthamstow is at present a mystery, but there is presumptive evidence that he has been stopping in the vicinity of Brentford. From a statement made by him after his arrest, it would appear that he was robbed of the money he had appropriated belonging to his employer, and therefore he was unable to go further afield. His first appearance in Brentford was made on Tuesday, the 24th ult., when he entered Hancock's coffee-shop and asked to be served with a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. The proprietor noticed that he took his seat near the door in the darkest part of the shop, and although he appeared to be reading the advertisement sheet of one of the papers provided for the customers, he was in reality eagerly scanning the news. After leisurely finishing his modest refreshment, Barber asked if he could be accommodated with a bed, and receiving the reply that he could, he went out of the house and returned about nine o'clock and immediately went to his bed-room. The coffee-house in which he sought a temporary shelter is a modest establishment situated at 379, High-street, Brentford. The usual customers are workmen employed at the gas-works and similar buildings in the town, and his appearance in such unbecoming company and surroundings, at once excited the attention of the proprietor, a big, dark-shouldered, north-countryman, named William Hancock. When he arrived at Mr. Hancock's establishment on Saturday morning shortly after Barber's arrest, I was received with the most politeness by Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, and I was asked into a back sitting-room wherein one of the lesser olive branches of the family was asleep in its cradle. Mr. Hancock having given his statement as to Barber's first appearance volunteered further information in regard to his general appearance and arrest."

His Statement

is as follows:—"I was rather surprised at seeing such a well-dressed man come into a small place like mine, and I said to the wife when he asked me if he could have a bed that it seemed rather funny. He had no luggage with him, and he was dressed in a dark cashmere pea-coat and dark striped trousers. He also wore a hard black bowler hat. He appeared to watch the customers about him. Presently he asked me if he could have a bed, and I said yes, and the charge would be sixpence. He then went out and came in again between eight and nine o'clock. As he walked about he did not seem to know what to do with himself. On Wednesday morning he went away about half-past eight o'clock, and he was absent until this morning, when he walked in shortly after nine o'clock and had a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. I saw him three times over to the police-station on Wednesday but when the officers came the bird had flown. As soon as I saw him comfortably settled this morning, I asked a gentleman, who was passing, to send me a policeman, saying I had a suspected person in my house. While he was going to find a constable I called Police-constable Buchanan, who passed while I was standing at the door. Immediately the constable entered Barber got up and went out, but the policeman followed him. He seemed to me to be very hard up indeed. He had not even had a shave, and the whole coat of his lodging at food was sixpence for his bed and fourpence-halfpenny for what he had to eat."

ASSAULTING A WIFE.

At Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, James Geoffrey, 45, was charged with assaulting his wife. The prisoner was arrested on a warrant by Warrant-officer McIlhenny, and the complainant now stated the story to her apprehensions concerning the state of the prisoner's mind, she had made a request to the relieving officer to secure the services of the medical man to examine him. This course appeared to have irritated the prisoner, and he made use of most offensive expressions and struck her. Her face was injured. On Friday, at half past eight o'clock, he was drunk, and when she took up his breakfast he threw a saucer at her, and appeared to be quite delirious. In consequence of his conduct the previous night she had slept under the table in the sitting-room. He also accused her of infidelity, and said he had moral if not legal evidence which implicated her with at least ten men. In his defence, the prisoner accused his wife of drunkenness. She admitted that she had been in the habit of drinking a little beer, but denied that she was an habitual drunkard. Prisoner was remanded for inquiries."

THE THREAT TO KILL MR. GLADSTONE.

Francis Egon Clotier, charged with writing a letter threatening to murder Mr. Gladstone, was brought up at Liverpool on Saturday on remand. The prosecuting solicitor said the prosecutor did not wish to press the case. Mr. W. H. Gladstone had been summoned to Scotland in consequence of a death in the family, and they would be willing that the prisoner be bound over to keep the peace. The stipendiary acceded to this course, and the prisoner was bound over for six months in the sum of £50.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE MORMONS.

A palefaced little woman, giving her name as Elizabeth Turnbull Rutter, formerly of North Shields, was picked up in the streets of Chicago, Indiana, U.S., on the 14th ult., apparently fainting from hunger. She claimed to have had nothing to eat during her four days' trip from Ogden, U.S., en route to her old home in England. She told a terrible story of experiences among the Mormons (says a despatch in the Boston Sunday Herald). Her young son, she stated, had been induced, against the wishes of his parents, to join a party of emigrants organised by Mormon missionaries in England. Not hearing from him, it was learned that he had been prevented by elders from writing. The father, frantic with anxiety, followed to Utah. He found employment with a Mormon farmer, named Joseph Holbut, but was unable to save enough to help to continue the search until he pretended to join the church. Then Rutter got money, and sent some to his wife, but all his letters, telling of the condition of affairs in Utah, were intercepted and others substituted, urging her to come to Utah with the missionaries. She obeyed, and asserts that the women in the party were subjected to fearful indignities en route by the elders. Rutter was murdered shortly after she joined him. He had inadvertently given a young Mormon an inkling of his plans to find his boy and escape. The Mormons asserted that Rutter's death was accidental."

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.

An inquest on the body of Captain Hodges, late 12th Hussars, who committed suicide at an inn at Dartmoor by blowing his brains out with a pistol, has been held at Princetown, Devon. The deceased left two letters—one addressed to his wife and another to a married lady with whom he was on friendly terms, and who had been with him every evening at the inn where he committed suicide. From these it appeared that the deceased was jealous of a young gentleman, and showed to the satisfaction of the jury that there was no ground whatever for the idea that there had been any intrigue between him and the lady. A verdict of suicide while in a temporary state of insanity was returned."

first appearance in Brentford was made on Tuesday, the 24th ult., when he entered Hancock's coffee-shop and asked to be served with a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. The proprietor noticed that he took his seat near the door in the darkest part of the shop, and although he appeared to be reading the advertisement sheet of one of the papers provided for the customers, he was in reality eagerly scanning the news. After leisurely finishing his modest refreshment, Barber asked if he could be accommodated with a bed, and receiving the reply that he could, he went out of the house and returned about nine o'clock and immediately went to his bed-room. The coffee-house in which he sought a temporary shelter is a modest establishment situated at 379, High-street, Brentford. The usual customers are workmen employed at the gas-works and similar buildings in the town, and his appearance in such unbecoming company and surroundings, at once excited the attention of the proprietor, a big, dark-shouldered, north-countryman, named William Hancock. When he arrived at Mr. Hancock's establishment on Saturday morning shortly after Barber's arrest, I was received with the most politeness by Mr. and Mrs. Hancock, and I was asked into a back sitting-room wherein one of the lesser olive branches of the family was asleep in its cradle. Mr. Hancock having given his statement as to Barber's first appearance volunteered further information in regard to his general appearance and arrest."

His Statement

is as follows:—"I was rather surprised at seeing such a well-dressed man come into a small place like mine, and I said to the wife when he asked me if he could have a bed that it seemed rather funny. He had no luggage with him, and he was dressed in a dark cashmere pea-coat and dark striped trousers. He also wore a hard black bowler hat. He appeared to watch the customers about him. Presently he asked me if he could have a bed, and I said yes, and the charge would be sixpence. He then went out and came in again between eight and nine o'clock. As he walked about he did not seem to know what to do with himself. On Wednesday morning he went away about half-past eight o'clock, and he was absent until this morning, when he walked in shortly after nine o'clock and had a cup of coffee and a slice of bread and butter. I saw him three times over to the police-station on Wednesday but when the officers came the bird had flown. As soon as I saw him comfortably settled this morning, I asked a gentleman, who was passing, to send me a policeman, saying I had a suspected person in my house. While he was going to find a constable I called Police-constable Buchanan, who passed while I was standing at the door. Immediately the constable entered Barber got up and went out, but the policeman followed him. He seemed to me to be very hard up indeed. He had not even had a shave, and the whole coat of his lodging at food was sixpence for his bed and fourpence-halfpenny for what he had to eat."

ASSAULTING A WIFE.

At Bow-street Police Court on Saturday, James Geoffrey, 45, was charged with assaulting his wife. The prisoner was arrested on a warrant by Warrant-officer McIlhenny, and the complainant now stated the story to her apprehensions concerning the state of the prisoner's mind, she had made a request to the relieving officer to secure the services of the medical man to examine him. This course appeared to have irritated the prisoner, and he made use of most offensive expressions and struck her. Her face was injured. On Friday, at half past eight o'clock, he was drunk, and when she took up his breakfast he threw a saucer at her, and appeared to be quite delirious. In consequence of his conduct the previous night she had slept under the table in the sitting-room. He also accused her of infidelity, and said he had moral if not legal evidence which implicated her with at least ten men. In his defence, the prisoner accused his wife of drunkenness. She admitted that she had been in the habit of drinking a little beer, but denied that she was an habitual drunkard. Prisoner was remanded for inquiries."

THE THREAT TO KILL MR. GLADSTONE.

Francis Egon Clotier, charged with writing a letter threatening to murder Mr. Gladstone, was brought up at Liverpool on Saturday on remand. The prosecuting solicitor said the prosecutor did not wish to press the case. Mr. W. H. Gladstone had been summoned to Scotland in consequence of a death in the family, and they would be willing that the prisoner be bound over to keep the peace. The stipendiary acceded to this course, and the prisoner was bound over for six months in the sum of £50.

EXTRAORDINARY STORY OF THE MORMONS.

A palefaced little woman, giving her name as Elizabeth Turnbull Rutter, formerly of North Shields, was picked up in the streets of Chicago, Indiana, U.S., on the 14th ult., apparently fainting from hunger. She claimed to have had nothing to eat during her four days' trip from Ogden, U.S., en route to her old home in England. She told a terrible story of experiences among the Mormons (says a despatch in the Boston Sunday Herald). Her young son, she stated, had been induced, against the wishes of his parents, to join a party of emigrants organised by Mormon missionaries in England. Not hearing from him, it was learned that he had been prevented by elders from writing. The father, frantic with anxiety, followed to Utah. He found employment with a Mormon farmer, named Joseph Holbut, but was unable to save enough to help to continue the search until he pretended to join the church. Then Rutter got money, and sent some to his wife, but all his letters, telling of the condition of affairs in Utah, were intercepted and others substituted, urging her to come to Utah with the missionaries. She obeyed, and asserts that the women in the party were subjected to fearful indignities en route by the elders. Rutter was murdered shortly after she joined him. He had inadvertently given a young Mormon an inkling of his plans to find his boy and escape. The Mormons asserted that Rutter's death was accidental."

SOMETHING WRONG SOMEWHERE.

An inquest on the body of Captain Hodges, late 12th Hussars, who committed suicide at an inn at Dartmoor by blowing his brains out with a pistol, has been held at Princetown, Devon. The deceased left two letters—one addressed to his wife and another to a married lady with whom he was on friendly terms, and who had been with him every evening at the inn where he committed suicide. From these it appeared that the deceased was jealous of a young gentleman, and showed to the satisfaction of the jury that there was no ground whatever for the idea that there had been any intrigue between him and the lady. A verdict of suicide while in a temporary state of insanity was returned."

ROUGHS AND THE POLICE.

Savage Assaults.

Richard Leary, 18, and Mary Hunt, 22, were charged at Bow-street Police Court with assaulting the police and throwing missiles. Police-constable 204 H said that between four and five o'clock on Sunday afternoon he was passing through Old Nichol-street, Bethnal Green, when he was felled to the ground by a blow from a stone (weighing some 10 lb. or 15 lb.) thrown, it was said, by Leary from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted with stones and bricks. Prisoner's defence was a denial that he threw the stone, and witnesses were called to state that the constables had behaved with the greatest violence, striking about with their staves. The father of Leary said his right arm was nearly broken by a blow from a stone thrown from a window on the first floor of a house. Another officer had apprehended a lad of tossing pence in the streets, and he had been rescued from him by the father of the prisoner Leary and others. After that the police were pelted

DEVILIN THE BARBER.

By B. L. FARJEON.

AUTHOR OF "GREAT PORTER SQUARE," "THE NINE OF HEARTS," "THE TRAGEDY OF FEATHERSTONE," "MISS FAIRBROTHER," ETC.

CHAPTER III.

A SCENE OF VIOLENCE—FOLLOWED BY ANOTHER MYSTERY.

In an agony of horror and despair he had flown from the printing office to my house.

I cannot say whether he chose my house premeditatedly; it is likely that it was done without distinct intention, but it was a proof that he regarded my friendship as genuine, and that he knew he could depend upon my sympathy in times of trouble. As indeed he could. My heart bled as I gazed upon him. The words issued with difficulty from his trembling lips; his features were convulsed; he shook like a man in an agony.

"O, my Lizzie!" he moaned. "My poor, poor Lizzie! O, my child, my child!"

I took in regularly a penny daily newspaper, and I had read it on this morning, but there was no mention in its columns of the dreadful occurrence. The discovery had been made too late for the first editions of the daily journals.

Mr. Melladew's story being told, disjointedly, and in fragments which I had to piece together in order to arrive at an intelligible comprehension of it, the unhappy man sat before me, moaning.

"O, my Lizzie! O, my poor child!"

"Was she at home?" I asked gently. I did not attempt to console him. Of what avail were words at such a moment? "Was she at home when you went from here last night?"

"Yes, she was there," he moaned. "When she went to bed I kissed her. For the last time! For the last time!"

And then he broke down utterly. I could get nothing further from him.

When she went to bed, he kissed her. What kind of riddle was here, in the midst of the horrible tragedy, that the hapless girl should have wished her parents good night and retired to rest, and be found ruthlessly murdered a few hours afterwards in an open park at some distance from her house?

With such joyful news as Mr. Melladew had to communicate to his daughter, the probability was that they had kept up later than usual, talking of the brighter future that then seemed spread before them. It made the tragic riddle all the more difficult.

There came a knock at the street door, and a gentleman was admitted, upon most urgent business he said. It turned out that he was a newspaper reporter, who, in advance of the police, had tracked Mr. Melladew to my house, and had come to obtain information from him for his newspaper.

I pointed out to him the condition of Mr. Melladew, and said something to the effect that it was scarcely decent to intrude upon him at such a time.

The reporter, who evidently felt deeply for the bereaved father, and whose considerate manner was such as to completely disarm me, said aside to me,

"Pray do not think that I am devoid of feeling; I am a father myself, and have a daughter of the age of his poor girl. My mission is not one of idle curiosity. A ruthless murder has been committed, and the murderer is at large. I am not working only for my paper; I am assisting the cause of justice. Every scrap of information we can obtain will hasten the arrest of the wretch who has been guilty of a crime so diabolical."

"He can tell you nothing," I said, compelled to admit that he was right. "Look at him as he sits there, crushed and broken down by the blow."

"I pity him from my heart," said the reporter. "Can you assist me in any way? Did the poor girl live at home?"

"She lived at home certainly, but she had employment at Madame Michel's, in Baker-street. I must go there. Did she sleep out?"

"No, she came home every night at half past seven."

"Did she do so last night?"

"Did she not go to some place of amusement?"

"Not to my knowledge. Her father told me that before she went to bed he kissed her good-night."

"Do you know at what hour?"

"I do not."

"But presumably not early."

"Not so early as usual, I should say, because her father had some good news to communicate to her, and they would stop up late talking of it. Understand, much of what I say is presumptive."

"But reasonable," said the reporter. "Did the poor girl have a sweetheart?"

"Words which Mr. Melladew had spoken on the previous night occurred to me here. 'There are so many scoundrels in the world ready with honeyed words to turn a girl's head; and it hurts me to think that they have their little secrets which they don't ask us to share.' Did not this point to a secret which was hidden from her parents?" I said nothing of this to the reporter, but answered that I was not aware that the poor girl had a sweetheart.

"Some one must have been in love with her," said the reporter.

"Many perhaps," I rejoined; "but not one courted her openly, I believe—that is, to her parents' knowledge."

"That comes for very little. She was a beautiful girl."

"How," I exclaimed. "Have you seen her?"

"I saw her this morning," he answered gravely. "Within the last two hours. She looked like an angel."

"Was there no trace of suffering in her face?" I asked wistfully.

"None. She was stabbed to the heart—only one, sharp, swift, devilish blow, and death must have been instantaneous. To my unprofessional eye it almost seems as if she must have died in sleep—in happy sleep."

"That, at least, is marvellous. Hush!"

Mr. Melladew was looking to and fro murmuring, "Oh, my Lizzie, my darling child! Oh, my poor, poor Lizzie!" We had spoken in low tones, and he evinced no consciousness of having heard what we said. During our conversation the reporter was jotting down notes unobtrusively. The conversation would doubtless have been continued had it not been for the appearance of other persons, following rapidly upon each other, policemen, and additional reporters, who had discovered that Mr. Melladew was in my house. The last to appear was Mr. Melladew, who had heard rumours of the frightful crime, and who flew round to me, not knowing that her husband was in the room. What passed from that moment, while all these persons were buzzing around me, was so confusing that I cannot hope to give an intelligible transcript of it. I was, as it were, in the background, as one who had no immediate interest in the unravelling of the terrible mystery. It was a most agitating time to me and my wife, and when my visitors had all departed I felt like a man who had been afflicted by a horrible nightmare. How little I imagine that the letter I had received by the early morning post, and which I had in my pocket, was vitally connected with it, and that of all those present I was the man who was destined to bring the mystery to light!

Before the day was over fresh surprises were in store for me in connection with the dreadful deed. Needless to say that the whole neighbourhood was in a state of great excitement, and so numerous were my idle visitors that I was compelled to tell my wife to admit into the house no person but the Melladews, or relatives of theirs. In the afternoon, however, one visitor called who would not be denied. He sent in his card, which bore the name of George Carton, and I said I would see him.

He was a young man, whose age I judged to be between twenty and twenty-five, well dressed, and remarkably good-looking. His manners were those of one who was accustomed to move in good society, and both his speech and behaviour during the interview impressed me favourably. I observed

served when he entered the room that he was greatly agitated.

"I have intruded myself upon you, sir," he said. "I have felt that I should go mad if I did not speak to some person who was a friend of—"

He could not proceed, and I finished the sentence for him. "Of the poor girl who has been so cruelly murdered?"

He nodded his head, and when he could control his voice, said, "You were an intimate friend of hers, sir?"

"Mr. Melladew's family and mine," I replied, "have been on terms of friendship for many years. I have known the poor girl and her sister since their infancy."

"I did not dare to call upon Mr. Melladew," he said, and then he faltered again, and paused.

"Are you acquainted with him?" I asked.

"No," he said, "but I hoped to be. If I went now and told him what I wish to impart to you, he might look upon me as responsible for what has occurred."

He put his hand over his eyes, from which the tears were flowing.

"What is it you wish to impart to me?" I inquired, "and why should you suppose you would be held responsible for so horrible a crime?"

"I scarcely know what I am saying," he replied. "But my secret intimacy with Lizzie"—I caught my breath at his familiar utterance of the name—"becoming known to him now for the first time, might put wrong ideas into his head."

"Your secret intimacy with Lizzie!" I exclaimed.

"We have known each other for more than four months," he said.

"Secretly?"

"Yes, secretly."

"And the poor girl's parents were not aware of it?"

"They were not. It was partly my poor Lizzie's wish, and partly my own, I think, until I was sure that I possessed her love. She kept it from me for a long time. 'Wait,' she used to say, 'smiling—"

"pardon me, sir; my heart seems as if it would break when I speak of her—'Wait,' she used to say, 'I am not certain yet whether I really, really love you.' But she did, sir, all along."

"How do you know that?" I asked, in doubt now whether I should regard him with favour or suspicion.

"She confessed it to me last Tuesday night as she walked home from Baker-street."

"You were in the habit of meeting her, then?"

"Yes. I beg you to believe, sir, there was nothing wrong in it. I loved and honoured her sincerely. I wanted then to accompany her home, and ask her parents' permission to pay my addresses to her openly, but she said no, and that she would speak to them first herself. It was arranged so. She was to tell them to-night, and I was to call and see her father and mother to-morrow. And now—and now—" Again he paused, overpowered by grief. Presently he spoke again. "See here, sir."

He detached a locket from his chain, and opening it, showed me the sweet and beautiful face of Lizzie Melladew.

"It was taken for me," he said, "on Wednesday morning. She obtained permission from her employers for an hour's absence, and we went together to get it taken. The photographer hurried the picture on for me, I was so anxious for it. I had my picture taken for her, and put into a locket, which I was to give her to-morrow with this ring, in the presence of her parents."

He produced both the locket and the ring. The locket was a handsome gold ornament, set with pearls; the ring was a half hoop, set with diamonds. The gifts were such as only a man in a good position could afford to give. "I shall never be happy again," he said, mournfully, as he replaced the locket on his chain, after gazing on the beautiful face with eyes of pitiful love.

"Were you in the habit of writing to her?" I asked.

"No, sir. No letters passed between us; there was no need to write. I saw her so often—four or five times a week. When father and mother know everything," she said on Tuesday night, you shall write to me every day. I promised that I would."

"I am not sorry you confided in me," I said, completely won over by the young man's ingenuousness and undoubted sincerity; "but I can offer you no words of comfort. You will have to make this known to others."

"I shall do what is right, sir. It is not in my power, nor in any man's, to give me any comfort or consolation. The happiness of my life is destroyed—but there is still one thing left to me, and I will not rest till it is accomplished. As God is my judge, I will not!" He did not give me time to ask his meaning, but continued: "You can do me the greatest favour, sir."

"What is it?"

"I must see Mary—her sister, sir. Can you send round to the house, and ask her to come and see me here? She will come when she gets my message. Will you do this for me, sir?"

"Yes," I replied, "there is no harm in it."

I called my wife, and bade her go to Mr. Melladew's house, and contrive to see Mary Melladew privately, and give her the young man's message. During my wife's absence George Carton and I exchanged but few words. He sat for the chief part of the time with his head resting on his hand, and I was busy thinking whether the information he had imparted to me would be likely to afford a clue to the discovery of the murderer. My wife returned with consternation depicted on her face.

"Mary is not at home," she said.

"Where has she gone?" cried George Carton, starting up.

To my astonishment my wife replied, "They are in the greatest trouble about her. She has not been home all the day."

"Have they not seen anything of her?" I asked, also rising to my feet.

"No," said my wife, "they have seen nothing whatever of her."

It is possible, I exclaimed, "that she can be in the place of business, in ignorance of what has taken place?"

"No," cried George Carton, in great excitement, "she is not there. I have been to inquire. She went out last night, and never returned. Great God! What can be the meaning of it?"

I strove in vain to calm him. He paced the room with flashing eyes, muttering to himself words so wild that I could not arrive at the least understanding of them.

"Gone! Gone!" he cried at last. "But where, where? I will not sleep, I will not rest, till I find her! Neither will I rest till I discover the murderer of my darling girl! And when I discover him, when he stands before me, as there is a living God, I will kill him with my own hands!"

His passion was so intense that I feared he would then and then commit some act of violence, and I made an endeavour to restrain and calm him by throwing my arms around him; but he broke from me with a torrent of frantic words, and rushed out of the house.

Here was another mystery, added to the tragedy of the last few hours. What was to be the outcome of it? From what quarter was light to come?

CHAPTER IV.

MR. RICHARD PORTLAND MAKES A SINGULAR PROPOSITION TO ME.

was bitterly angry at being deprived of the society of two lovely, interesting girls in whose hearts he had naturally hoped to find a place.

"My brother is fit for nothing," he said. "He is prostrate, and cannot be roused to action. He moans and moans, and claps his head. My sister is no better; she goes out of one fainting fit into another."

"What can they do?" I asked. "What would you have them do?"

"Not at all," he replied curtly. "That is not the way to discover the murderer; and discovered he must and shall be, if it costs me my fortune."

"There have been murders," I remarked, "in the very heart of London, and though years have passed the murderers still walk the streets undetected."

"It is incredible," he said.

"It is true," was my rejoinder.

"But surely," he urged, "this will not be classed among them."

"I trust not."

"Money will do much."

"Much, but not everything. You have been many years in Australia. Have not such crimes been committed even there without the perpetrators being brought to justice?"

"Yes," he replied, "but Australia and London are not to be spoken of in the same breath. There, a man may succeed in making himself lost in wild and vast tracts of country. He can walk for days without meeting a living soul. Here he is surrounded by his fellow creatures."

"Your argument," I said, "tells against yourself. Here, in the crush and turmoil of millions, each atom with its own individual and overwhelming care and anxieties, the murderer is comparatively safe. No one notices him. Why should they, in such a seething crowd? In the bush he is the central figure; he walks along with a hand-dog look; he must halt at certain places for food, and his glib manner draws attention upon him. In that lies his danger. But this is profitless argument. For my part, I see no reason why the murderer of your unfortunate niece should not be discovered."

"Sensibly said. It must be a man who commits such a deed."

"That has to be proved," I remarked.

"Surely you don't believe it was a woman!" exclaimed Mr. Portland.

"Such things have been. In these cases of mystery it is always an error to rush at a conclusion and to set to work upon it, to the exclusion of all others. It is a great error to reject a theory because of its improbability. My dear sir, nothing is improbable in this city of ours; I am almost tempted to say that nothing is impossible. The columns of our newspapers teem with romance, which once upon a time would have been regarded as fables."

Mr. Portland looked at me thoughtfully, as he said, "You are doubtless right. It needs such a mind as yours to bring the matter to light. There is some satisfaction in speaking to you; a man hears things worth listening to. The impractical stuff that has been buzzing in my ears ever since I arrived from Southampton has almost driven me crazy. Give me your careful attention for a few moments; it may be something in your pocket."

He paused awhile, as though considering a point, before he resumed.

"My coming home to the old country has been a bitter disappointment to me. Quite apart from the sympathy I feel for the parents upon whom such a dreadful blow has fallen, the news which greeted me on my arrival has upset the plans I had formed. Over there—with a jerk of his thumb over his right shoulder, as though Australia lay immediately in the rear of his chair—"where I made a pretty considerable fortune, I had no family ties, and was often chewing the cud of loneliness, lamenting that I had no one to care for, and no one to care for me. When I received the portraits of my nieces I was captivated by them, and I thought of them continually. Here was the very thing I was sighing for, a human tie to banish the devil of loneliness from my heart. The beautiful young girls belonged to me in a measure, and would welcome and love me. I should have a home to go to where I should be greeted with affection. I won't dwell upon what I thought, because I hate a man who spins a thing out threadbare, but you will understand it. I came home to enjoy the society of my two beautiful nieces, and I find what you know of. Well, one poor girl is gone, and cannot be recalled; but the other, Mary, so far as we know, is alive; and yet she, too, disappeared last night, and nothing has been heard of her. She must be found; if she is in danger she must be rescued; she must be restored to her parents' arms, and to mine. Something else. The murderer of my poor niece Lizzie must be discovered and brought to justice—must be, I say! There shall be no miscarriage here; the villain shall not escape. Now, you. Excuse me if I speak abruptly; I mean no disrespect by it; it is only my way of speaking. And I don't wish to be rude or to pry into your private affairs. Far from it. What I mean is, money."

I stared at him in amazement; he had stated his meaning in no pregnant word, but he had failed in conveying to my mind any comprehension of it.

"Now, I put it to you," he said, "and I hope you'll take it kindly. I give you my word that my intentions are good. You are not a rich man, are you?"

"No," I answered promptly, for he was so frank and open, and was speaking in a tone of such deep concern, that I could not take offence at a question which at other times I should have resented.

"And you wouldn't turn your nose up at a thousand pounds?"

"No, indeed I would not," I said heartily, wondering what on earth the rich Australian was driving at.

"Well, then," he said touching my breast with his forefinger, "you discover the murderer of my poor niece Lizzie, and the thousand pounds are yours. I will give the money to you. Something else. Find my niece Mary, and restore her to her parents and to me, and I'll make it two thousand. Come, you don't have such a chance every day."

"That is true," I said, and I could not help liking the old fellow for this display of heart, "but it is too remote for consideration."

"Not at all, my dear sir—not at all," and again he touched my breast with his forefinger; "there is nothing remote in it."

"But why," I asked, not at all convinced by his insistence, "do you offer me such a reward, instead of going to the police?"

"Partly because of what you said, confirmed though I didn't think of it at the time you mentioned it—by what I have read, about murders being committed in the very heart of London, without the murderers ever being discovered."

"I was simply stating a fact."

"Exactly; and it speaks well for the police, doesn't it? But I have only explained part of my reason for offering you the reward. It isn't alone what you said about undiscovered murderers, it is because you spoke like a sensible man who, once having his finger on a clue, wouldn't let it slip till he'd worked it right out; and like a man who, while he was working that clue, wouldn't let others slip that might happen to come in his way. I've opened my mind to you, and I've nothing more to say until you come to me to say something on your own account. Oh, yes I have, though; I was forgetting that we're strangers to one another, and that it wouldn't be reasonable for me to expect you to take my word for a thousand pounds. Well, then, to show you that I am in earnest, I lay on the table Bank of England notes for a hundred pounds. Here they are—on account."

To my astonishment he had pulled out his pocket-book and extracted ten ten-pound notes, and there they lay on the table before me. I would have entreated him to take them back, feeling that it would be the falsest of false pretences to accept them, but before I could speak again he was gone.

I called my wife into the room, and told her

what had passed. She regarded it in the same light as myself, but I noted a little wistful look in her eyes as she glanced at the bank notes.

"A thousand pounds," she sighed, half longingly, half-humourously. "If we could only call it ours! Why, it would make our fortune!"

"It would, my dear," I said, wishing in my heart of hearts that I had a thousand pounds of my own to throw into her lap, "but this particular thousand pounds which the good old fellow has so generously offered, will never come into our possession. So let us dismiss it from our minds."

"Mr. Portland," said my wife, "evidently thinks you would make a good detective."

"That may or may not be, though his opinion of me is altogether too flattering. Certainly if I had a clue to the discovery of this terrible mystery—"

"You would follow it up," said my wife, finishing the sentence for me.

"Undoubtedly I would, with courage and determination. With such a reward in view, nothing should shake me off. I would prove myself a very bloodhound. But there," I said, half ashamed at being led away, "I am sailing in the clouds. Let's talk no more about it. As for Mr. Portland's hundred pounds I will put the notes carefully by, and return them to him at the first opportunity. Poor Mrs. Melladew! How I pity her and Melladew! I shall never forget the picture of the father sitting in that chair, moaning. 'My poor, poor Lizzie! O, my child, my child!' It was heart-breaking."

My wife and I talked a great deal of it during the night, and before we went to bed I had purchased at least seven or eight newspapers of the newsboys who passed through the street crying out new editions and latest news of the dreadful deed. But there was really nothing new. Matters were in the same state as when the body of the hapless girl was found in Victoria Park early in the morning. I recognised how dangerous was the delay. Every additional hour increased the chances of the murderer's escape from the hands of justice.

I did not sleep well; my slumbers were disturbed by fantastic, horrible dreams. It was eleven o'clock on Sunday morning before I quitted my bed.

(To be continued.)

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A SWEETHEART.

At Chester Assizes, before Mr. Justice Field, Joseph Cocker, Weaver, was indicted for attempting to drown Sarah Jane Smith with intent to murder her, at Tytherington, near Macclesfield.

The prisoner had been keeping company with the girl against the wish of her parents. On the 16th of April Cocker and the girl were walking on the canal tow-path, and when they got under a bridge he stepped behind, and, seizing her, pushed her into the canal. He then threw a tin can at her, shouting, "Sink, sink," and ran away. She screamed and sank, but a man named Clarke, hearing her cries, was in time to effect her rescue.

The prisoner then came running back, and professed to be surprised at what had happened, and when she expressed her astonishment at the outrage the prisoner said, "Will you let me finish you?" He then invited her to go to a neighbouring inn and have some brandy, but she ran home. The prosecutor said their banns of marriage had been published. Cocker had before threatened her. The prisoner was found guilty, and the judge sentenced him to eight years' penal servitude.

A FRENCH DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Almost from the day on which he entered into the bonds of wedlock, says a Paris correspondent, Léopold Trubert was engaged in a lively feud with his father-in-law. The trouble all came out of the dot, a fruitful source of family jars in this country. Trubert was in easy circumstances, and four years ago he fell a victim to the charms of Mdlle. Gontier, the daughter of an old landowner near Deuil. There were good prospects so far as the future was concerned, and as for the immediate present, the young lady was to bring with her a dowry of 20,000 fr.

Somehow the money was not to be had. Gontier was miserly, and he put off the evil day when the dot would have to be paid down. Trubert remonstrated with him repeatedly on the subject, but he could not get a penny of the 20,000. At last, in reply to his pressing demands, old Gontier proposed that he should allow him 1000 fr. per annum for twenty years. The offer was rejected with scorn by the unhappy Trubert. The father-in-law was the habit of dining every Sunday with Trubert and his wife, and in spite of his shabby behaviour the custom had been religiously kept up. Last Sunday morning Trubert started early on a fishing excursion, but ere he took his departure he told his wife to see that the old man had a good meal. Trubert made the most of his day, and it was dark when he returned to his abode. To his amazement, not only was the place empty, but the house had been ransacked from top to bottom. A goodly portion of the furniture and linen, not to speak of all the jewellery, plate, and money, had been spirited away while the husband was absenting himself with his rod and line, and not a vestige of the wife or the two children was anywhere to be seen. Trubert threw down his rod, took up a long knife, the only one that had been left on the premises, and forthwith he wended his way to Deuil. There were no signs of life about Gontier's dwelling, but with a sturdy kick the front door was thrown open, and upstairs strode Trubert to the bed-chamber of his enemy. The father-in-law, in obedience to a noisy summons, opened the door and revealed himself in the lightest of attire to the gaze of the indignant Trubert. "Ah! That is you," he exclaimed. "Yes, it is I," answered Trubert. "Where are my children?" "At St. Denis, with their mother. I have removed all their belongings from your house," was the cool reply. Up to this Trubert had borne all his troubles with wonderful patience; but the old man's impudence was too much for him this time. He threw himself on his father-in-law, plied the knife for a few seconds, and then departed. Gontier, though badly hurt, ran after him, calling out, "Murder! The neighbours rushed in, but they let Trubert escape, and returned home after indicating, with a shrug of the shoulders, that the father-in-law had only "got his deserts." Trubert, going back to his desolate home, threw himself on the one mattress that remained to him, and slept till morning. The sight of the blood-stained garments recalled to him on awaking the events of the previous night, and, after asking a couple of neighbours to keep an eye on the house, he proceeded to the police-station to give himself into custody. When the authorities made their appearance at Gontier's house they found him still breathing, but unconscious. He has since expired.

A CHINESE SEA SERPENT.

The sea serpent takes another form in Chinese newspaper legends, as witness the following from the Hu-pao.—About five li outside the Yung-tung Gate of Peking, there is a delightful little lake surrounded by umbrageous trees, where the people love to go angling in summer evenings. On May 28th the anglers suddenly became aware of a strange creature floating upon the water, large as a roof beam, earless, eyeless, noseless, tongueless, formless, and shapeless. One of the anglers, a man called Li, touched it lightly with his rod in sport. The thing, with a furious snort, dived and disappeared from view. Immediately the water rose and flooded the surrounding country to a depth of several feet, the people being seen flying from the inundation to higher ground, and ten cottages being washed down. The next morning it was found that two men had been drowned. What pity, says the Hu-pao, that we had no longer the bright sword of Chow Hiao-hou to slay this marine monster.

The town clerk of Leeds on Thursday received a letter from a piece of the Coloured Cloth Hat, accepting the offer of £25,000 made by the Corporation for the purchase of the hat for the purpose of street improvements opposite the Wellington Station.

AN UNWELCOME SUITOR.

Jack Algernon Missenden Love, 23, a well-dressed person, giving an address at Porten-place, Baywater, was brought up on remand at Marylebone Police Court this week, charged with violently assaulting Lawrence Buist, a gentleman residing at the Hermitage, Portchester Gate, Baywater.

Mr. Buist, solicitor, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Pain, solicitor, defended. In opening the case Mr. Buist said the prisoner became acquainted with the prosecutor's family under false colours, and a friendship sprang up between him and his family, and the prisoner ingratiated himself into the affection of one of his daughters.

On prosecutor finding out the real facts, he ordered prisoner to cease his visits to the house, and to no more communicate with his children. The prosecutor, whose head was bandaged and his eye very discoloured, said the prisoner had been a visitor at his house for some months. Recently he forbade the prisoner coming to his house or speaking to his children. On Sunday, the 22nd July, about three in the afternoon, witness's daughter went out for a walk, and he followed her shortly afterwards. In Craven-street

THE M.P.

WILLIAM OF CLOUDESLEE.

In the Sussex Stakes Seabreeze, the favourite, ran very badly, while Ossory was beaten a quarter of a mile from the finish. The race then resolved itself into a match between Estafette and Zanna.

OLD IZAAK.

With reference to the letter which, within a short time of going to press, I have received from the president of the Working Men's Society, aiding the funds of the Victoria Park Hospital, I can assure that gentleman that I fully recognize the feasibility and importance of his suggestion.

BUCKLAND, JUNIOR.

How would you catch a tiger that had caught alive in a deep pit-fall? As this question possibly be put in some competitive examination paper—much more absurd ones are asked—I will describe the Indian method. The first thing you do is to dig another pit of the size a yard or two away. This being done the tunnel is driven partly through from the new to the old, of sufficient size to allow the tiger pass. Next, lower the cage with its door open a live animal inside, down to the bottom of new pit, and then break through the further end of the tunnel with long poles. On discovering the opening the tiger will bolt through and into the cage, when the door is shut down above, and it only remains to haul up the cage to the surface.

THE ACTOR.

It is greatly to be regretted that we cannot have Miss Rehan over here. How English players would delight to see her in the other parts of the repertory! In addition to her Katherine, we had her Peggy, in "The Country Girl," and

JACK ALLROUND.

"An Admirer" wishes to know "how to remove dry paint from a diagonal overcoat without marring the colour of the coat." Repeatedly damp the surface of paint with a sponge dipped in spirits of turpentine or benzine to soften the paint, or soften the paint first with butter or olive oil, and then you may remove the paint in flakes; but when softened, apply first spirits of turpentine.

GENERAL CHATTER.

for July 23, taken from "Life," about the Brighton coach driven by Jim Carter. I myself was the guard; it was 1831, not 1830. The said coach was called the Red Rod Brighton in four hours. I well remember that journey, left the Elephant and Castle at four o'clock, and we passed St. Peter's Church, Brighton, I looked up at the tower and it was a quarter to eight. I am in my seventieth year.—Yours truly, FRANCIS BERNHARD.

CLIPPINGS FROM THE COMICS.

(From Moonshine.)
With regard to the Parnell Commission, it is interesting to note that while Mr. Gladstone does not believe in the judges of his own making, Mr. Childers does not believe in the British jury. They are good enough, it would appear, to deal with poor you or me, whether for guilt or innocence. But something superior to what hangs and imprisons the base Saxon is required to do justice to Ireland's Yankee Pankey.

We are to have an autumn season. It is to begin in November, which is usually regarded as a winter month. But, of course, the House of Commons can do any thing; and the weather is likely to help them, if it is a question of turning the seasons head over heels.

Actually three colonial bishops were seen smoking in a railway carriage the other day. How dreadful, and how unkind to publish the awful news in all the gossip papers! At the same time, if you are a colonial bishop in question, take as long as you please to smoke some of them who have preached in London, take to go through a sermon, it is difficult to think that they will affect the price of tobacco.

THE EXCURSION SEASON.—A Rare Example (Fact).—Little Woman (putting down shilling very decidedly): Ticket to M.—Clerk: Half fare, I suppose?—Little Woman: No, a whole. (Looking round to the bystanders): I was twelve yesterday. I don't want to cheat 'em.

LINES FOR LOAFERS.
Our moralist, who has moods of gloom,
Writes, more in sorrow than in empty mirth,
That "society" idlers of the billiard room,
Are nothing but cucumbers of the earth.

(From Punch.)
OUR NATURAL ADVANTAGE.—M. le Comte (who has come to London for the season of 1888): Ah, bah! You are afraid of the Channel Tunnel? Quelle bêtise! Vy, it is not your "silvery stream" that protect you from sea invasion, mes amis! It is your sacred dog of a climate!

"SHARP'S THE WORD!"—Wife: Poor mamma is dreadfully low-spirited this morning, George. Only think—she has just expressed a wish to be cremated!—Husband (with alacrity): O' bless my—(throwing down his newspaper). Tell her to put her things on, dear! I'll drive her over at once!

CHARITY BAZAARS (Things one has to put up with, in a good cause).—The Lady Hildegard de Sengarnau: Will you give me a share in the sale for this beautiful vase?—Affable Stranger: Ah, my dear, if it was only you as was going to be raffled for, now, blast if I wouldn't take forty!

"DEVOTEDLY TO BE WISHED."—All good men and true friends of Ireland hope that the Irish leaders, by entirely clearing themselves from all suspicion of complicity with crime, will prove that they are members of an honest National, and not Assassination League.
Honest Opposition.—That of Sir Wilfrid Lawson and Teetotalers, to all "Imperial Measures." A great pint this.
Perpetual Motion in Trafalgar-square.—"Move on!"

"Of course, I see you're joking," said Mrs. B., with a knowing look, interrupting her nephew, who had just commenced reading aloud the title of a paragraph in a newspaper, "A University for Wales." "You can't take me in quite so easily. University for Wales, indeed? And yet," she added, reflectively, "when I was in Cornwall, I heard them frequently speak of a 'school of herrings.' So you may be right, after all."

(From Judy.)
CULTURE AMONG THE MASSES.—A Fact.—Old Lady (looking over art student copying at South Kensington from the old masters): Now that's uncommon bright and pretty, ain't it, John? Something like a picture I call that!—Old Gentleman: Yes, my dear. I wonder (ruminatingly) what they're going to do with the old ones?
THINGS A WOMAN WOULD DIE RATHER THAN COME.—That nineteen inches is not the size of her natural waist. That her shoes pinch furiously, and that her gloves are two sizes too small. That she could not eat anything more than the "tiniest mouthful of chicken." That she didn't enjoy the ball last night amazingly (though she sat against the wall all the evening!). That her dearest friend is better dressed than she is herself. That she is looking out of the tail of her eye for that tardy Augustus. That she will never see five-and-twenty again. That she goes to church to study millinery. That she never had an offer in her life.

SAV WALLPAPERS.—"I don't stand upon trifles," as the man with the big feet said. "You've got too much sense to think of them, then, as the farmer observed to the wheat." "I'll make you prove it!" as the testator exclaimed to his executor when he gave him his will. "I am sent from pillar to post," as the man remarked when he found the pillar letter-box closed for repairs. "I'm used up," as the umbrella complained. "There is no piece for the wicked," as the Sunday school teacher said at the treat when he refused to give the naughty little boy any cake. "It's false!" as the young lady exclaimed when her young man declared that his other girl had the prettiest hair in the world. "That's a sore point," as the man who had somebody trod upon his pet corn. "I'll pull that to pieces if you like it here," as the prisoner observed when the warder put the old junk into his cell.

The Dressmaker's Ejaculation.—Ahem!

(From Fun.)
SUSPENDED "ANIMATION!"—Mr. Conybeare's position is certainly an anomalous one—he knows his fate, and yet he is kept in "suspense." How long Conybeare it?

The economist would abolish everything if they had the chance. Sheerness Dockyard is an eye-sore to them, and they think get rid of it; but the Admiralty resolutely cries, "Hands off!" Quite right, too; its maintenance is a matter of sheer necessity.

"Arrist! I'm goin' to buy you a shirt, 'Arry, on Saturday; but colour would yer like best?"—"Arry! Oh, I'm blowed if I care, so long as it don't show the dirt."

She!—Major Coymen is rather inclined to be shy, is he not?—He: Shy is no name for it. He would infinitely prefer to walk up to a cannon's mouth than to a young lady's, and would any day rather be covered with gunpowder than with poudre de ris.

The Mob's Estate.—Hyde Park.

A Scaly Transaction.—Skinning a sole.

(From Funny Folks.)
A BLACK BUSINESS.—The Government House at Hayti has been burnt down by incendiaries. The reason why the buildings were destroyed so rapidly is accounted for by the high temperature. The place—after the disastrous incident just alluded to—is just now Hayti in the shade!

WELL MATCHED.—A "Match-makers' Union" is the result of the strike. It is gratifying to see that the match-makers are going the right way to work by establishing their own union. Hitherto match-makers have been mainly interested themselves in the "union" of other people.

WATER NOTION!—If Sir Wilfrid Lawson had lived in Noah's time, he would have felt hurt and dejected when the patriarch invented wine. And after? Why, he would have perked up again, and grown cheerful over the advent of the Flood, to be sure.

Cheap and Nasty.—A black draught.
Pillars of the State.—The pillar letter-borers.
The Real Striking Match Girls.—The team of actresses that beat the actors and journalists.
The Hop Crop.—The edible frog harvest.

Corn Robbers.—Foot-pads.

"Screw"—drivers.—Night cabmen.

What Some Folks Believe.—That a pinch of snuff is an offer not to be sneezed at.

(From Alty Sloop.)
"I say, dad," said young Sharpshins, "what's the difference between persistency and obstinacy?"
"The one, my son," replied the old man, "is denoted by a strong will, and the other by a strong won't."

Yes, a woman has been well compared to an ivy plant, for the more a man is ruined, the closer she will cling to him. "Humph!" grunted an intellectual spinster. "And the closer she clings to a man, the more he's ruined."

Sharp Child: Oh, mamma! You should have seen the bluebottles in that butcher's shop. Such big ones! I'm sure many of them would have weighed half a pound. Mamma: For shame! Lily! How can you tell such fibs? One bluebottle could never weigh half a pound. Sharp Child: I didn't say one, mamma. I said many of them—about a hundred, you know!

PUBLIC-HOUSE BAR.—First Customer (three sheets in the wind): Pardon me, sir, I was not dressing my conversation to you! I never speak to a man unless I like the look of his face. Second Customer (three sheets in the wind): You should like that. I should say you were a murderer and a thief. First Customer: How dare you, sir. What do you mean by that? Second Customer: Why I should say that you'd killed a monkey somewhere and then stolen his face.

SOCIETY GOSSIP.

(From St. Stephen's Review.)
The Emperor and Empress of Germany will probably be crowned on or about October 18th. Many of the Kings of Prussia have not troubled themselves to be crowned, the Huldigung, or the solemn declaration of homage from the representatives of the states of the realm, having been thought quite sufficient. Frederick I. and William I., however, were exceptions to this rule. Doubtless many already know that not long back the Archduchess Marguerite Sophie, daughter of the Archduke Charles Louis of Austria, was formally installed at Prague as the abbess of a community of noble ladies of the Hradscin. At the ceremony, which was a very imposing one, she was robed in black and a ermine mantle. The ring and insignia of her rank were given her with much pomp. She is now only 18 years old, and should she get tired of seclusion there will be no difficulty in regaining her liberty, as the rules of the convent are not very stringent. The convent was founded in the time of Maria Theresa, and was intended as a retreat for unmarried ladies of noble families. At any time they can leave it to get married. The Queen-Regent of Spain was abbess of it before her marriage.

The utter hypocrisy of the Radicals is sickening. A few tenants have been evicted in county Clare because they can't pay their rents. Having been evicted, they receive a weekly allowance of not less than one pound per week from the National League. Here, in England, every day in the week, except Sunday, scores of men are evicted from their houses or lodgings, and their furniture seized and sold, not because they can't but will not pay their rents, but because, while willing to pay, they have not the money to pay with. But none of the loud-mouthed Radicals in or out of Parliament have a word of pity for the honest and unfortunate. No. Too many of them, and two or three Nationalist M.P.s, as well, are notorious for their lawlessness as landlords, as the police records could prove.

Mr. Blundell Maple has purchased from Colonel Hamilton his splendid team of browns, which were so much admired at the last meet of the Coaching Club. The greys, I hear, which were driven by Lord Charles Beresford are still in the market, but as only a few nibbles have been made at them, they have not yet changed hands. London coaching, for this season, has been seen the last of, but a great array of smart turn-outs were present at Sandown last week. At Goodwood a few have mustered, but now, good-bye to any large show of four-in-hands until the summer of 1889.

When Gladstone made a well-known judge, His wish never will gainance.
Was crime and its source to bring,
To the clear light of Day.
Now, for his dynamic friends,
His front he changes quite,
And from their crimes would shut out Day,
Since they'll not bear the light.

(From Life.)
The story that the Queen has purchased the Villa Palmieri at Florence from its owner the Countess of Crawford, is absolutely devoid of foundation, and springs solely from an exaggeration of the fact that the countess has agreed to lend the villa to her Majesty next spring should she desire the use of it. By the bye, the Queen is the first reigning sovereign who visited Florence since the time of the Crusades, when Richard the First is said to have passed through the city. For some years the widow of the Pretender lived in Florence, on the Lungo Arno, in a palace, which is now the great club house. Two years ago the Princess Mary of Cambridge passed the winter there, with the Duke of Teck and her family. The Villa Palmieri, in spite of all the pseudo-histories and accounts which were started last spring, is not the villa where Boccaccio's ladies assembled to tell their merry tales; the real locality of which is the villa behind the town of Fiesole, although it is possible the Boccaccio himself did live for a time at the Villa Palmieri.

America boasts itself to be the land of social equality, and yet the following little incident comes to us from the town of St. Paul, anent the tour of President and Mrs. Cleveland in the North-west. It appears that an United States senator, a person, of course, of high position in his own district, happened to marry a pretty milliner. The ladies of the town utterly refused to know her, and she was entirely excluded from society in St. Paul. When, however, she journeyed west with her husband, she was entertained by President and Mrs. Cleveland, and received by the wives of the State officials and statesmen generally. Her husband's position and her own acquaintance with Mrs. Cleveland marked her out in the ordinary course of things as one of the six principal ladies who were to wait on Mrs. Cleveland. The other five ladies, however, peremptorily declared that, "if the dressmaker was going to be one of the number," they begged to decline. The difficulty was got over by enlarging the number to 206, and thus rendering the honour of selection one of little value. Even then, however, the other ladies only consented to be present on condition that they were not "expected to speak to the dressmaker." The curious result followed that the only person who could talk intimately to Mrs. Cleveland was the despised and tabooed "dressmaker," and that the only lady whom the latter could claim as a friend was the Presidentess of the United States.

This is a true story. The Duchess of — was recently at Monte Carlo, and her appearance, as is well known, is somewhat peculiar. Next to her at the tables was a young man, a stranger, and in course of play they entered into conversation. On rising to leave he explained, "I hope you will not mind my not recognising you to-night, as my wife will be with me." Great was her ire. "What do you take me for? Do you know that I am the Duchess of —?" "Oh!" he laughingly said, "you mean the Duchess of Pimlico." And yet she was not flattered.

(From The World.)
A contemporary, in the course of a purely imaginative account of the private life of the King of the Belgians, announces that he has three daughters, "who are brought up in homely fashion by their mother." As a matter of fact, the eldest daughter, Princess Louise, was married nearly fourteen years ago to Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary, a great Hungarian magnate. The second daughter, Princess Stephanie, has been the wife of the Crown Prince of Austria for more than seven years; and the third daughter, the only one who has since been at home, is the Princess Clementine, who is not 16, and as she will inherit an immense fortune there has been much speculation of late at continental courts as to her marriage. The Prince of Naples and Prince Rupert of Bavaria are both spoken of as likely to become suitors for her hand; but in Belgium it is

hoped that she will become the wife of her cousin, Prince Baldwin, the elder son of the Comte de Flandre, the heir-presumptive to the throne.

The most splendid entertainment which was given at Peterhof during the visit of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, was the dinner on Sunday week, which took place at seven o'clock, and 190 covers were laid. There were 5,000 roses on the tables, and the plates, epergnes, dishes, and covers were of solid gold. The Emperor William, who sat between the Czar and Catharina, had his place adorned with corn-flowers, and after dinner the company adjourned to the terrace, and there was a wonderful display of fireworks from Mon-Plaisir, one of the numerous chateaux in the park. The dinner was given in the Hall of Peter the Great, which is adorned by some of the finest tapestry in the world, representing a naval battle under Count Orloff, and also Peter the Great, and the Empress Catherine and Elizabeth sailing on the Lake of Ladoga. The enormous chandeliers in this hall were made for Peter, and they are superb. The Hall of Standards was furnished with yellow satin, and splendidly decorated by Nicholas, and it remains as he left it. The most remarkable sight inside Peterhof, however, is the Hall of Catherine, the walls of which are covered by nearly 400 portraits of the most beautiful Russian women of her reign. Prince Henry of Prussia was quartered at a chateau in the park which was formerly the residence of the Grand Duke Michel Pavlovich, the younger brother of Nicholas, and he was frequently in conversation with his sister-in-law, the Grand Duchess Elizabeth Fedorovna.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia are going to Copenhagen towards the end of the month for a stay of several weeks, and when they quit Denmark about the middle of October they will proceed to Berlin in order to pay a return visit to the Emperor William, who, I hear, was far from pleased at the Czar's stipulation that French (as a "neutral" language) must be spoken at court both during the Kaiser's visit to Peterhof and during Alexander's approaching stay at Berlin. French is the language of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and the Emperor William speaks it fluently; but although he was wroth at having to drop his German while in Russia, yet there was no answer possible to Count Schouvaloff's plausible representation that if German were spoken during his Majesty's visit, etiquette would demand the adoption of Russian when the Czar is in Berlin.

(From Truth.)
The Queen contemplates going down to Scotland by sea if the weather be favourable. Her Majesty would go direct from East Cowes to the Clyde in the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, landing at Renfrew, and driving thence to Blythwood. If, however, the weather continue wet and stormy, Her Majesty will travel by railway, at originally arranged; but, in any case, the Victoria and Albert will probably go round to Renfrew, as the Queen is desirous of taking a short cruise down the Firth of Clyde and up Loch Goil.

A family council has been assembled at Coburg during the last week for the purpose of making arrangements to restrain the extravagant expenditure of the Princesses Clementine, who has seriously diminished her large fortune in attempting to establish her youngest son, Prince Ferdinand, in Bulgaria. Princess Clementine herself, however, is not in conversation with her sister, the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, her son, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Kohary; her brother, the Duc de Montpensier; her son-in-law, the Duke Maximilian of Bavaria (a brother of the Empress of Austria), and her daughter, the Archduchess Clotilde of Austria, are all assembled in solemn conclave. It is believed that this meeting also has a matrimonial object, and that one of the sons of Prince Augustus (whose late wife was the second daughter of the Emperor of Brazil) is to be betrothed to one of the daughters of the Archduchess Clotilde.

In the interesting "Journal" of Mr. Thomas Raikes the following entry is to be found under date September 18, 1886: "Lord Graham is to marry Miss Beresford." Nearly fifty-two years have passed away, and the lady who was then Miss Beresford, but who has latterly been known as the Dowager-Duchess of Montrose, is still sufficiently vigorous and enterprising to contract a third marriage with a young man who is many years the junior of even the youngest of her own children, and who might very well be her grandson. The bride was born in 1818—the bridegroom in 1864. It is a pity that Mr. Raikes could not have survived to witness the apothecia of the sprightly widow of his two friends. As the duchess has no title in her own right, the issue, if any, will bear the name of Milner. The bride has settled £23,000 per annum on the bridegroom during her life, which is to be doubled on her death as a solatium for her loss.

A HUSBAND'S VENGEANCE.

At Leeds Assizes this week, before Mr. Justice Smith, Francis Williams Neale, 41, in business as a draper at Bradford, was charged with the manslaughter of his wife. The evidence showed that prisoner found the deceased in a room behind his shop in company with a man named Black. She was quite naked. Afterwards she was found with injuries upon her which ended in death. She was very much addicted to drink, and for some years the prisoner had lived unhappily with her. Mr. Justice Neale, after a short address to the jury, opened the case for the defence, and the prisoner was prepared to advise his client to withdraw his plea of not guilty. He was afraid he could not, upon the evidence, establish a perfect defence. Prisoner had undoubtedly received great provocation, and so far as the evidence went June 1st was the first occasion on which he had used any violence to his wife. Up to the day in question he never suspected the deceased of unfaithfulness, although for a few days prior to that she had remained out at night and had refused to give any account as to where she had been. The learned counsel asked his lordship to act leniently and called attention to the fact that the accused had been in prison nearly two months. Moreover, he had borne a good character, and witnesses would be called to speak to the inoffensive disposition of the man, who always behaved well to his family and also to the deceased when she was sober. The prisoner having withdrawn the plea of not guilty, and admitted the indictment, his lordship said there were circumstances in the case which he could not look at without feeling very much for the prisoner. In the position in which he found himself, he had a wife of drunken and quarrelsome habits, and until June 1st he had no suspicion according to the evidence that she was carrying on the life of an adulteress. When the prisoner found his wife in a state of nudity on the night in question he did that which he (his lordship) agreed with the learned counsel, any man of feeling would have done with regard to Black—kicked him downstairs. As regarded the deceased, the prisoner seemed in a paroxysm of rage to have inflicted injuries upon her which caused her immediate death. He had, indeed, been guilty of manslaughter, but he could not bring himself to pass a longer sentence upon the prisoner than that of a term of imprisonment the result of which was that he would be discharged.

BOYS' CLUBS.

The vicar of St. Matthias Church, South Hornsey, having written to Mr. E. W. Bro, magistrate at Dalston Police Court, asking that something might be done to relieve the neighbourhood of the number of idle boys, who were a great annoyance, Mr. Bro, speaking in open court on Tuesday afternoon, said he would suggest as a remedy the starting of a boys' club. He would be very glad, and was sure his brother magistrate would concur, in giving a small subscription out of the poor box with that object. It would be money well spent. He (the magistrate) would also give £2 2s. for the purpose, and if some of those charitable people who gave to the poor-box would subscribe to this boys' club, it would tend to vast good.

John Rose and his father-in-law, S. S. Hall, of Powell, Kentucky, had been on bad terms for some time. Their ill feeling eventuated in a duel, in which Hall was killed and Rose badly wounded.

THE RECENT STRIKE OF MATCH GIRLS.

Meeting of Bryant and May.
The half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of Bryant and May (Limited) was held on Tuesday, at the Cannon-street Hotel, under the presidency of Mr. W. Bryant. The chairman moved: "That the directors, and are hereby authorised to distribute and pay out of the estimated profits an interim dividend for the half year ending June 30th, 1888, of 7s. 6d. per share." Referring to "the so-called strike" which had occurred in one of the factories, he observed that for some considerable time an agitation had been at work in the East-end of London tending to disquiet and upset the minds of the workers, especially in the match making business. Not only were papers circulated by the agitators, but posters were placarded all round the district, insinuating the workpeople against the managers and directors of the company. At this time of the year the match trade was rather dull, and there was not enough work for all the hands. Unfortunately this year the weather has been very unfavourable, and a number of the hands, who usually went fruit or pea picking, or engaged themselves in various out-door occupations, remained in the factories. This had been the cause of reducing the wages of each individual hand. So far as the managers and foremen were concerned at that time no grievance whatever existed. Speaking generally, the operators had benefited by the change from hand labour to machinery wherever it was possible, for it was in the interest of the company itself that the workpeople should earn large wages rather than small. After communication with some young gentlemen engaged in work at Toynbee Hall, the directors received an application from the London Trades Council, who had taken up the cause of the girls, that they might call and see them. The proposal was readily acceded to, and the board were exceedingly pleased with the interview. Mr. Shipton, secretary to the council, was extremely fair, practical, and candid in all he had to say, and the matter was gone into before eight of the girls.

The Alleged Grievances.

The first alleged grievance was as to fines, which were imposed for disciplinary purposes only, and out of deference to the strongly-expressed wish of the Trades Council they were abandoned. The managers and foremen had now, in the event of insubordination, no alternative but to suspend or dismiss, which, he submitted, was far harsher than the imposition of a small fine. As to the rate of wages he asserted that the majority of the girls employed in the factories could earn from 15 to 25 per cent. more than was paid for the same class of labour in any other industry in the East-end of London. (Cheers.) Amongst the eight girls present at an interview with the Trades Council was a cutter down and a box fitter, who, when the factories were fully employed, could earn 3s. 9d. a day, and these same girls had stated outside that their wages averaged only 8s. or 8s. a week. Taking the whole of the present year, the wages had averaged 12s. 7d. a week. Another of the girls forming the deputation had earned on an average 16s. 11d. a week during the six months; while another, a sort of odd-working girl, earned on an average 12s. a week. (Cheers.) In reply to the allegation that the management of the factory was left entirely to the arbitrary will of the foreman, and that the directors knew very little of what went on, he could only say that two of the directors were constantly going through the factories from early in the morning until late in the afternoon. In some particulars the Trades Council admitted that the girls had no grievances, but suggested that, for the sake of getting over the difficulty arising from the false position in which the girls were placed, the board should make some apparent concessions. The directors then consented to the abandonment of fines and to the abolition of the deduction of 3d. from the packers' wages for certain services rendered to them, and the deduction of 2d. to pay the packers for checking the work, although each of the last-mentioned matters were to the mutual advantage of the hands.

The Girls Liked the Old System.

Within forty-eight hours of the girls returning to their work they sent in a petition to the directors praying them to revert to the old system (cheers and laughter)—stating that under it they could earn more money. The shareholders would therefore see how shallow were the frivolous grievances that had been raised. He emphatically denied that the girls were wretched, ill-fed, ill-clothed, and down-trodden; they were robust, healthy-looking, well-dressed, and well-fed. (Heard, heard.) Alluding to the popular impression that match-box making was ill-paid, he stated that a competent girl settling down to work could earn from 12s. to 14s. a week. To show the impracticable character of some of the firm's critics he mentioned that Miss Clementina Black, who had formed a Matchmakers' Union, suggested to him recently that all the girls should have 4d. a week. (Laughter.) Mr. Studa seconded the motion. In reply to questions by the Rev. Mr. Inley (rector of Bow), Mr. White, jun., and Mr. Sharp, the chairman stated that the introduction of machinery had facilitated the work of the match-makers. The rumour that a deduction was made from the wages of the workpeople for the purpose of erecting a statue to Mr. Gladstone was an absolute fabrication. (Cheers and laughter.) The company had never paid 38 per cent., although he saw no reason why they should not if they acted judiciously towards their hands. (Heard, heard.) They had never paid more than 22. After some remarks from Mr. Trummer, who defended the board against accusations of harshness, the motion was agreed to, and the meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

DREADFUL NEGLECT.

Ann Jepp, 35, was charged at Worship-street Police Court with wandering with five children, all being destitute, and without visible means of subsistence. Prisoner's appearance in dock excited general disgust, her only garments appearing to be an old rag, and a shockingly bedraggled skirt. Her skin seemed not to have known soap and water for years. The five children charged with her were not put into the dock, but a letter was handed up to the magistrate (Mr. M. Williams) which stated that they were in such a shocking state of dirt and disease that they had to be sent to the workhouse, and were not fit to be brought to court. Mr. Williams remarked that he was quite glad they had been kept away. Police-constable 177 H said that about 5.30 on Sunday evening he found the woman and children lying in a doorway in Old Montague-street, Whitechapel. Mr. Montagu Williams did not ask the prisoner to explain her condition, but said it would be best to remand her for a week, and that would give her a chance of getting cleaned.

A BLOODTHIRSTY NEGRO.

News of a horrible massacre perpetrated by a negro comes from Oran, in Algeria. A French colonist named Kollin lived with his wife and two small children in a farm near Sidi-Bel-Abbes, and had in his employment as a shepherd a burly negro named Euborek. One morning, while Madame Kollin was alone in the house with her two children, her husband having gone out to work in the fields, she felt herself suddenly seized by the hair from behind, and then beheld the negro, with fire in his eyes and a diabolical smile on his lips, brandishing a huge knife, which he soon plunged into her throat. Madame Kollin received no fewer than twenty stabs, and was also fearfully hacked and hewn about the face. Wonderful to relate, however, she has survived, and relates that the negro, who seemed to be "snuffing" while he was trying to butcher her, left her for dead and went to the room where her little ones were sleeping. The negro battered out the brains of the children with a shovel and then endeavoured to escape, but was captured by Euborek. Euborek has been condemned to death at the Oran Assizes.

THE SUICIDE AT MARYLEBONE BATHS.

A Strange Letter.
Dr. Danford Thomas held an inquest on Wednesday at the Paddington Coroner's Court, on the body of a man at present unknown, who committed suicide in the Marylebone Baths on the evening of July 27th. He was of gentlemanly appearance, about 50 years of age, and before death said his name was Charles Hyde, but he refused his address. Charles Hyde, bath attendant, stated that deceased engaged a bath at seven o'clock on the above evening. About a quarter of an hour had elapsed when the witness heard loud groans, and on hurrying to the bath where deceased was, he found him with his throat cut. He was in the bath, the water of which was coloured with blood. A razor was afterwards found at the bottom of the bath. Dr. Morgan was summoned, and the deceased was taken to St. Mary's Hospital.—Detective-sergeant Record deposed that he "saw the deceased" at his address, when he said, "If you put a knife in my hand, I will tell you." A letter was found on the seat in the bath, the contents of which were as follows:—"I have been most cruelly and grossly deceived in my relations with Annie —. She has broken my heart, so that life is no longer endurable. May she endure a tithe of the misery she has caused me. Oh, how I loved her. It is maddening. I was not aware until lately that she is a wife. She is a thorough demoness. She has ruined me in every way.—R.C.D."—After the medical evidence, the jury returned a verdict of suicide while of unsound mind.

THE GARDEN.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR "THE PEOPLE.")

Work Among Fruit Trees.

Important work is now being done by the fruit trees, and the cultivator may render a good deal of assistance if he grasps the situation properly. In the first place, they are rapidly swelling off their load of fruit, and any tree that is laden to its full capacity should be helped by a mulching of manure, and, if the weather sets in dry, a good soaking of water should be given. Again, regarding the future, this is the season, at least, we are drawing near to it, when the barren or unfruitful bud passes the rubicon into the region of fertility, or, in other words, there is a time in the life history of the bud when a very small matter, such, perhaps, as the removal of a soft summer spray, will convert a bud which is now hovering on the brink, as it were, from a barren bud, producing only leaves, into a fertile one; therefore it is important now that all surplus summer growth should be removed, to let in the sunshine and air to the fullest possible extent, to ripen and mature the buds, and strengthen the action of the foliage.

Notes upon Lilies.

The old white lilies (lilium candidum) are now lighting up many a cottage and other garden in the country and in the suburbs of towns and cities, and the perfume is filling the air. Of late years collectors and others have imported an immense number of lilies from all parts of the world where lilies are found, and for a very moderate outlay a succession of lilies in blossom may be had from June to October. The best time to transplant lilies is as soon as the growth dies down. If delayed too long the bulbs are making new roots, which are very brittle and are easily snapped off. The lilies from Japan and elsewhere are usually packed in boxes, each bulb being rolled up inside a ball of damp clay, which preserve the bulbs in a fresh condition for a long time. The bulbs are then packed in cases and the interstices filled with soil from which all moisture has been extracted. Those who are fond of lilies and may desire to increase their collection should visit the hardy plant nurseries when they are in bloom, and note down particulars and order bulbs to be sent in autumn. The following are good, and should be in every garden, and they are moderate in price. Lilium croceum (orange lily), L. Thunbergianum (grandiflorum), L. longiflorum (Climium), L. bulbiferum, L. Harrison (Bernardus lily), L. Washingtonianum, L. Canadense (Marianne lily), L. Chalcidionum (Turks' cap lily), L. Lancolium (Roseum), and L. Tigrinum (tiger lily). Give a good dressing of cow manure to the land, and plant four inches deep. Mulch over the surface in winter with manure.

Lifting Early Potatoes.

The selection of the seedpotato is an important matter, and should take place when the crop is lifted. Medium-sized sets are best, and they should be selected from the most prolific roots. Whenever a more than ordinary prolific root is found, place the tubers on one side, and from these select the seeds. I have great faith in the value of selection for improving the potato crop. Lay the seeds in an airy shed to harden their skins, and then pack them away in some light frost-proof building.

Late Peas.

Peas are now very abundant, but like all other things they want sunshine to fill the pods. Very often such peas as neplus ultra (which is still one of the best) and British Queen, if the pods are gathered closely as fast as they fill, will make a second growth, on which flowers and pods will appear in due course. Peas are like all other annuals, they will continue to produce blossoms and strive to produce seeds so long as any strength remains in the stems or roots. This is one way of obtaining late peas. Another way is to sow rather largely several kinds about the end of June. As the main crop peas are very strong this year. If all the pods are gathered when fit, there will be a good chance of obtaining a second crop from the same plants.

In the Flower Garden

things should now be at their best, but constant attention is required to keep everything right. Pinching, tying, weeding, mowing, and rolling, will find continued employment. Seeds must be picked off all plants as they go out of flower, and in some instances, if a plant becomes shabby or unhealthy, it may be better to remove it altogether, for even a blank in a bed or border is less an eyesore than a sickly or a diseased plant; but there are always plants standing about from the greenhouse or conservatory which will be benefited by plunging in the border for a month or two.

Cuttings of Bedding Plants.

may be rooted now if any of the beds are filled up. A few cuttings may be taken without being missed, or making a hole in the bed. As a rule, no one likes to begin cutting the plants the moment they are at their best, but the advantages of striking the stock plants early, especially where they have to be kept through the winter in a cool house are so great that where convenient it should be done.

Salading for Winter.

Sow the brown Cos lettuce and the green curled endive thinly. Transplant those recommended to be sown a fortnight or so ago as soon as they are large enough. Sow winter spinach, onions, and turnips. Earth-up winter greens, celery, and leeks.

Window Plants.

Saxifraga sarmentosa, mother of thousands it is commonly called, is a pretty plant for suspending in a window. Campanula barleri also does well in a basket. Pots of musk are pretty now, and small plants of the madeira grass (Isoplepis gracilis) are interesting subjects for brackets at the sides of the windows.

ADAM.

Householders are warned. A house is to be let; a respectable-looking man applies for the keys; he looks over the house—and finds a great stench in the gas-fittings. This is an old dodge being practised just now in North London.

The works which have been undertaken at Batoum, for the purpose of converting it into a harbour capable of holding men-of-war, are expected to be finished in January. They consist of a mole, quay, and jetty, all covered by the fortifications.

PITCHED OUT OF A CAB.—William Germain, brewer, Tabard-street, Borough, a stout, elderly man, whose face presented a shocking sight, the upper part and nose being covered with blood-stained plaster, was charged with being drunk on Friday night.—Constable 104 C said at a quarter past ten he heard a crash, and on running into Hamilton-place he found that a collision had occurred between a hansom and cart. Driven by the prisoner, and a pony seriously injured. The prisoner was lying down evidently seriously injured. He had been pitched out of the cart by the force of the collision, and his face was covered with blood. A witness called a cab, and with assistance conveyed him to St. George's Hospital, where it was found that he was drunk. After his wounds had been dressed, he was taken to the police-station and charged.—Another man, who had been with the prisoner, drove the prisoner away.—The prisoner, in defence, said that prior to the rain he was induced to take an extra glass or two. When on his way home he met a friend before he could say "I am just closing by." He felt as if he was drunk all over.—Charles Moore said he was with the prisoner when they were run into by the cab. They were going at a slow pace, and on the right side of the road.—Fined 5s.

DETERMINED ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—A weakly-looking woman, giving the name of Alice Rich, 51, but who refused to give her address, was charged with being drunk and disorderly; also with attempting to commit suicide.—Constable Williams, 16 K, said he found the prisoner sitting on the wall of the Carlton Bridge, which spans the Grand Junction canal at Westbourne Park, at once telephoned for a policeman, and took her into custody. Sergeant Hearn, X Division, said he visited the prisoner in the cell, and found a bottle tightly round her throat. He took it off her, and she said she should not be able to sleep. He said she placed a comb in her mouth, and he said he would be there for a few minutes about three o'clock, and in the interval witness visited her, and found her lying on the floor of the cell with a handkerchief tied round her throat, and she was unable to breathe. He then placed a comb in the cell with her, and when he tried to strangle herself. The prisoner having made an hysterical and incoherent statement, Mr. Cooke ordered her to be removed to the hospital.

ELLEN ARMSTRONG'S MOTHER.—Elizabeth Armstrong, 39, of 29, Charles-street, Lisson Grove, was charged with being drunk and disorderly and using bad language. She was further charged with assaulting Ellen Tooley, of Charles-street, and Constable Nicholson.—Mrs. Tooley said she left her house to go on an errand, when the prisoner crossed the street from her house and deliberately hit her in the face with the brush of a sweep's machine, which was covered with soot. She called witness's foul names and made a suggestion that she was unduly intimate with her husband (Charles Armstrong), which was utterly without foundation. It was not the first time she had made that accusation against witness.—Barrett (assistant-clerk) informed the magistrate that there was a summons pending against the prisoner.—The clerk further informed the magistrate that the prisoner was convicted under two summonses heard before Mr. Norton at this court, that week. In cross-examination the prosecutrix denied insulting the prisoner, and telling her she was a strikee; her with a brick, the same as the constable, Mr. Jones, with.—Police-constable Nicholas, 100 D, said he was in Charles-street and saw the prisoner cross from her house with a sweep's brush in her hand to the prosecutrix. Mrs. Armstrong seized the prosecutrix's hair with her left hand, and with the brush in her right strike Tooley three times. He took her into custody, when she used very foul language, and on the way to the station kicked the constable about the legs.—Sergeant Carden (warrant officer) explained to the magistrate that this case arose out of two others tried here before Mr. Norton recently on summonses. On Thursday afternoon people in the same street against the prisoner, and the case now before the court seemed to have arisen as the result of the issue of the last summons.—Mr. Cooke remanded the prisoner, and she was removed to the cells.

THE "CHAMPION OF CHAPEL-STREET."—John Heskin, 29, of Judd-street, Euston-road, a hackney carriage driver, badge No. 8177, was charged by Inspector Mr. Barstow with assaulting George Wilmott by striking him in the face with his fist, at King Edward-street, Liverpool-road.—The prosecutor, a costermonger, stated that at 12.30 that morning he was about to enter his house in King Edward-street, when the prisoner came along the street and struck him a violent blow in the eye with his fist, falling him to the ground. His head came in contact with the pavement, which wounded him rather severely. Prosecutor said that the only provocation the prisoner had for striking him was that he left the prisoner, who a short time previously was engaged in an altercation with some people.—The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that while proceeding along King Edward-street early that morning, the prosecutor accosted him, and said, "Hallo, I am the champion of Chapel-street, and can fight you at any time." whereupon he was immediately struck on the head by the prosecutor.—The prosecutor denied this statement; and Mr. Barstow sentenced Heskin to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

VERY DANGEROUS.—James Shuttleworth, aged 32 years, was charged with being drunk while in charge of a horse and van, and driving to the common danger.—At five o'clock on Friday afternoon a carman left his horse and van outside a public-house in Poplar while he went inside to have half a pint of ale. In the meantime the prisoner, who was drunk, jumped into the van, took the reins in one hand and the whip in the other, and thrashed the horse unmercifully, making it go at a most furious pace from one side of the road to the other, to the danger of the public, several of whom had a narrow escape of being run over.—James Bartlett, 182 K, on having his attention called to the prisoner, hailed a cab and gave chase at full gallop for a quarter of a mile, before he could overtake the accused, who the constable found very drunk and took him into custody. The carman to whom the horse and van belonged to attended at the station, but was not at present in attendance.—Mr. Saunders fined the prisoner 10s., or seven days.

CHARGES OF STEALING AND RECEIVING.—Thomas Norris, 49, described as a coal porter, with no home, and William Whiffen, 50, a shopkeeper, of Blackwall-lane, East Greenwich, were charged, Norris with stealing a quantity of bacon and a cask of butter, and Whiffen with receiving the same. The evidence showed that Mr. Ash, who is a provision dealer, of West Smithfield, had deposited in a stable at the rear of 37, Beveendene street, Hoxton, seven sides of bacon and two casks of butter. The goods were loaded into a van and left standing in the stable. The gate of which was then locked. The property was seen in the safe by John Deane and other witnesses on the night of the 20th inst., but early on the morning of the 21st the witnesses discovered that four sides of bacon and one cask of butter had been stolen, the remainder being left in the van. Information was given to the police, and it was found that the goods had been removed in a cartworn horse and cart. The property was found in a barn, which had been stolen from.

the same stable. There was no mark of forcible entry to the stable, and it was obvious that a key had been used to the lock. On Wednesday, the 28th July, Forcinston, from Heavingham, G division, went, from information received, to the stable, where the prisoner Whiffen in Blackwell-lane, Greenwich, and there found the sack and about 70lbs. of the butter, besides one side and several pieces of the bacon.—Mr. Ash identified the goods as his property, and the prisoner Whiffen said, when asked to account for his possession of them, that he had bought them of a man (the prisoner Norris) and paid £5 or £3 for them. No charge was made against him, but Norris was apprehended on Friday, and Whiffen afterwards.—Norris denied having sold the goods, and said that he had only received a shilling from a man for helping him to push the barrow to Whiffen's stable. Mr. Bushby remanded the prisoners.

shop.—Mr. Busby remained in custody. **THEFT OF CLOTHING**.—Henry Rolfe, 52, in morning suit, lying at Forest Gate, Essex, was charged with being concerned with two others, not in custody, in stealing from the vest pocket of Mr. Thomas Davis, a watch and chain, value £4.—The prosecutor, a person of independent means, living in Camera-square, Chelsea, in verification of his story, produced a number of elderly and it seemed was in Whitechapel road, about four o'clock on Monday. He said, ran to his assistance, and did, in fact, a great deal toward his raising of the prisoner. But whilst it was being done, he raised the prisoner say, "Have you got it?" and he saw that two other men were concerned with him. They left, and at the same moment the prosecutor discovered that his watch and chain had been stolen from him whilst he waited. He asked the prosecutor to give him his watch back. The prosecutor said, "I have not got it." The prosecutor replied, "No, but you have got the two men that have." The prisoner protested that he did not, and would have him away, but the prosecutor followed and he was taken into custody. He denied all complicity in the matter, and was remanded for inquiry into his character.

A YOUNG LADY'S PRESENTS.—Mr. Russell Biggs, barrister, said he had to make an application for entering and breaking a dwelling-house and stealing jewellery of the value of £135. The complainant, a young lady, who was in court, resided in Burnaby-street, Chelsea, and on the afternoon of Sunday, 8th of July, during her temporary absence, a gentleman, with whom her relations had been of an intimate nature, and who had been invited to her residence, had forced his way into the house, broken open her valuable jewellery box, and took from her wardrobe her valuable jewellery, and a pair of Dresden china opera-glasses. A lady friend of complainant's told her that the person applied against was Mr. Huxley, who was a licensed victualler, and the owner of several public-houses, and had demanded admittance and was refused. Then he broke the door, went to complainant's bed-room, and acted as before stated. He left a letter behind him to the effect that he had taken away all the presents which he had given to the young lady, as he considered she had disgraced him. He also expressed the hope that she would not would treat her as kindly as he had done, and again, stated that he did not want to take her away again, as that she could have all the furniture to make up for.—Mr. Partridge said he did not usual to give summonses in cases of alleged larceny. No doubt a master of this sort a claim of right would be upheld. Mr. Biggs remarked that the only shadow of a claim could be the fact that Mr. Huxley had given the girl the jewellery. Even that did not apply to the opera-glasses, which she bought herself.—The complainant, Helena Smellie, a very fashionably dressed young woman, was examined in the witness-box in support of her statement of her counsel, and she stated that the jewellery taken included a pair of hoop earrings of the value of £63, diamond and ruby brooch of £90, and a cat's-eye and ruby brooch.—Mr. Partridge: The gentleman who has taken these things bought them himself?—Complainant: Yes, but made them presents to me. He has no right to take them, and take them away again. I smashed a pane of glass in the front door to get into the house.—Mr. Partridge said the question of the possession could be raised by summons, and would be granted.

LANFORD AND LODGER.—Magrie Ellis, 21, unfortunately, was charged, on remand, stealing, on the 12th inst., from a room at Clapham-road, a silver watch chain, and two rings, value £2 10s., the property of P. Goss, who described himself as a clerk, residing at the above address.—Mr. Sydney prosectuted, and the previous hearing the prosecutor declared the property had been stolen from the house of the prisoner, who was a lodger.—In cross-examination by the prisoner, the prosecutor declared that he knew she was a woman of ill-fame, and that she had brought gentlemen to the house, or that he had allowed her to bring gentlemen home for immoral purposes, or that he charged her 7s. for a breakfast and 6d. per night for ale. He admitted, however, that the prisoner had had letters addressed to her in the name of "Miss Magrie Ellis." On other matters were alleged by the prisoner which the prosecutor denied as being true. The prisoner said the prosecutor had sent her a chain and chain with which to adorn her hair, and that she had to pay over £4 per week for rent and board. An attempt had been made by the prosecutor to withdraw the case, but Mr. Chance had refused. Upon the prisoner being again brought before the court, Mr. Chance said he should order the prisoner to be brought before the court again, and to be charged.—The warrant-officer said that he had made full inquiries with regard to the statements made by the prisoner and found them to be correct, but he had several times to the present who would not give any support of what she had mentioned. He showed that the contradictions of the prisoner were quite untrue.—Mr. Chance ordered the prisoner to be discharged, and that, if necessary, proceedings might be taken against the prosecutor for perjury.

A VERY STUPID FELLOW.—Henry Rolfe, living in Frederick-terrace, Dulwich, was before Mr. Chance, with being drunk and disorderly in Upland-road, and further with a false statement of having murdered his prisoner, the P. Division, stated that Inspector Harris, of the station at East Dulwich, a very excited man. He was drunk, and charged with that and disorderly conduct. He wished to make a statement. He had missed his wife from home, and in search of her. He found her near the fields, and taking out his knife stabbed her breast, and she ran away.—Witness on the statement to writing, and the prisoner said it.—Inquiries were at once made, when it was found at home, and said that the statement by the prisoner was false. The prisoner had upon a former occasion made a similar statement. Mr. Chance asked whether what he had to say, and he replied that he was very sorry, but he loved his wife as his life. He had some drink and did not know what he was about.—Mr. Chance remanded the prisoner that he might be examined as to state of his mind.

GOOD CHARACTER FOR A PAIR OF Charles Whitlock, 26, a carman in the employ of the South-Eastern Railway Company, was with stealing two fowls from a parcel of layers' Arms Railway Station, the proper employers.—The prisoner, who was only seven weeks since, was engaged by the court as a carman on account of his previous good character. He worked for them as a boy, and after entering the army where he remained for some time with an exceptionally good character. He says he saw a fowl in the station and took the two fowls from it to the Market. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, but he could not really accept acting in the way he had done.—The court said it was really lamentable to see a man of such good character and of such high a character such as the prisoner had hitherto borne, sacrificing it in this manner.

way. He was compelled to send him to gaol for six weeks with hard labour.

ALL ABOUT TWO DOGS.—Captain Charles Lane, residing at Gauden-road, Clapham, appeared to answer a summons for threatening Mr. William Dowling, a neighbour, and his servant, Mary Linlim.—Mr. Abinger was counsel for the complainant, and, in his opening statement, said in July his client's servant was walking out with a collie dog. Captain Lane was out with his dog, the two dogs fought, and the one belonging to Mr. Dowling bit the other. Captain Lane called upon Mr. Dowling and asked for compensation for the injuries to the dog, received injuries which caused the animal's death. Captain Lane adopted a most extraordinary proceeding which he maintained could not be tolerated. He stuck a lot of bills on the railings of his client's house, and brought a horse covered from its mane to its tail with similar bills, and stood it outside the house. One of the bills was produced, and it contained the following words: "Savage and dangerous. Any one able to give information concerning the character of a large collie dog belonging to Mr. Dowling, 39, Gauden-road, Clapham, is earnestly requested to consult with Mr. C. Preston, solicitor, 3, Sussex Mansions, Malden-lane, Strand." Mr. Abinger mentioned that on a subsequent occasion Captain Lane threatened to do the complainant and the servant if he met them out with the dog.—Mr. Dowling was called to describe what took place, and corroborated the opening statement. He said the defendant stated, "I catch you or your servant out with the dog, I will shoot you, so help me God." He also produced a stick with a lead knob at the end, and said, "That is what you will have if you touch me." Witness, however, having annoyed the defendant, said since the occurrence he had had the dog muzzled.—Mr. Haynes said a ferocious dog was dangerous with a muzzle.—The servant was also called and said the defendant threatened to shoot her. When the bills were taken off the horse's back more were put on.—Mr. Haynes addressed the magistrate on behalf of his client, who, he said, was annoyed in losing his favourite dog, to which he was attached. He indignantly denied having threatened the complainant or his servant. What he did say was that he would shoot the dog if he saw it in the streets, and he carried the stick spoken of to protect himself from the vicious animal. His own narrow escape, when attacked, but he seized hold of the animal's throat and so protected himself.—Mr. Flowerden, in dealing with the case, made allowance for the captain's feelings, but he was not justified in throwing the bills in the complainant's garden.—The defendant said the dog travelled with him all over the world, and no one would compensate him for the dog. A promise having been given by the defendant that the dog would not repeat the annoyance, Mr. Flowerden dismissed the summons on Captain Lane paying the costs, 2s.

CHARGE AGAINST WORKHOUSE OFFICIALS. Walter Ridgwell and Arthur Saunders, porter and watchman at the Lewisham Union Workhouse, appeared to a magistrates' court at Lambeth, London, on Monday morning, charged with assaulting William Marshall, a 21-year-old man, of Whitefoot Cottage, Lewisham.—The complainant said that on Saturday, the 14th July, he was in the Lewisham Union infirmary, where he was lying in bed, when he noticed a man named Grant, talking to one of the nurses, and made the nurse to get up. "You're on again, you little scamp," said the nurse. "Did I tell it, and fetched the defendant Ridgwell, who came to his bed and said, 'Out of this!'" He said he could not get up when Ridgwell pulled the bed-clothes off his leg, and tried to pull him out of bed. He then struck him in the mouth, and fell back on the bed, when Ridgwell grabbed his throat, and witness caught hold of his neck, and then he let go. Ridgwell then struck him in the chest, and caused bruises. The defendant Saunders, assistant porter, came into the ward and tried to get on to him. The witness said, "Don't touch me in the jaw." The defendants between them pulled his stockings and trousers on him, and then the master, came, and with Saunders pulled him out of bed, picked him up, carried him through three doorways, stopping bump his head against the doorways, into the ceiling ward, where Mr. Franklin gripped him by the throat, and after they threw him across an iron bedstead. He got under the bed-clothes and remained there. On the following Tuesday he left the workhouse, came to that police station, where he was seen by a doctor.—Ridgwell denied that he struck the complainant in the mouth. He told him to come out of bed. He refused, he pulled the clothes off. Then the complainant caught him by the collar and his shirt, and he had to put on another coat. Saunders said it was a moral impossibility for him to have bumped the man's head against the post.—The complainant said that he had no bruises, as they were all in the workhouse. He would get the cold shoulder if they came to the court. Dr. Taylor, divisional surgeon, said he found the man on the 17th, and found a bruise on the left collar-bone and one on the right, a slight bruise on the right hip. On the left side he found four or five streaks of bruises, and a large bruise on the right blackbone. The bruises were two or three days old. Ridgwell said the bruises were caused whilst they struggled with him. The case was adjourned for further assistance came.—Mr. Marsham adjourned.

THE GERMAN AND HIS WIFE. A German said his wife was a lady with property, asked assistance of Mr. Bros in getting access to a house—at least, it was my wife's house, tonight she locked me out, and I went to see a station, and see inspector he send a policeman, me, but she would not let me in. I break a window and get in, but I did not see my wife. I do?"—The Magistrate said, "You have a wife locking you out, but you have a right to get in."—Applicant: "But what if I have no windows? It is her own property."—The Magistrate: "Consequently she will have to repair when broken."—Applicant now appeared as a witness to his position, and the magistrate said to him with the remark: "If she won't let you in the door, you will have to get in the other way."

ASSAULTING HIS GRANDMOTHER.—Charles, 25, a respectable-looking young fellow, charged on a man with violently assaulting his grandmother, Ann Freeman, an aged lady at Park-road, East Ham.—The prosecutor, a very infirm and deaf, and who has been out of her bed since the occurrence, owing to her having been fractured, deposed that on the morning of the 30th June, prisoner came to her worse for drink, and because his mother got his tea ready, and "what with temper and overflow of drink," he did not seem to know what he was doing. When he came to the wall, and afterwards put his hands on her shoulders and pushed her. She fell backward, and her ribs, coming into contact with the kerbstones, were broken. She added that he did not think the prisoner would hurt her head when he was sober.—After consulting with the medical man who had attended the seizure, the Chairman said that as the seizure appeared to desire that he should be shown the prisoner, and as the bench taking into consideration that the prisoner had been under a long remand, decided to discharge him, though they were inclined to say they sent the case for trial, but some hard with him. He would also pay two guineas costs.—Prisoner thanked the bench for the leniency shown him.

"A BRUTE OF A HUSBAND."—Robert, 23, a Polisher, whose address was at Pollard's road, Bethnal Green, was charged for assaulting his wife.—Complainant deposed that on the 20th July defendant came home

the worse for drink, and on her asking him for money with which to buy food he said he did not intend to give her any more. Words ensued, and the defendant struck her in the face, blackening both eyes and inflicting a wound over her nose. She tried to defend herself, but he knocked her down and kicked her about the body until she lay insensible in the passage. The lodgers, who occupied the downstairs rooms, deposed to hearing a row; they went down stairs and found Mrs. Carruthers lying in the passage and defendant kicking her. Defendant surveyed her while they attended to Mrs. Carruthers, who was insensible for over three-quarters of an hour.—Mrs. Carruthers recalled, said that the prisoner had starved her, and had it not have been for the kindness of the people upstairs she must have died. For three weeks and three days there was not a bit of food that he provided. In September last she, through the defendant's conduct, attempted to commit suicide, and was committed to Holloway Gaol for the offence. On the expiration of her term she was seized with fever, and her child (which was through the defendant's conduct prematurely born) died. The defendant had often taunted her that if she wanted to commit suicide again he knew of a quiet piece of water where nobody would see her. (At this juncture the complainant was seized with a fainting-fit.) One of the lodgers stated that she had heard the defendant tell his wife that if she wanted to commit suicide he would go in the streets for her and take her to go to in the streets for her and take her to die, adding that he did not intend her to have any more children. The prisoner was committed to gaol for three months' hard labour, and judicial separation was granted, the defendant to contribute £2 a week to his wife's support.

FIRST COME, BEST SERVED.—Albert Edwards, 65, Evelina-road, Nunhead, carrying on an adjacent business as dairyman, appeared on an adjourned summons at the instance of the Pigeonhole District Board of Works, on a charge of selling milk adulterated with 10 per cent. of water. The defendant was not satisfied with the result of the local analysis, and sent a sample to Somerset House. The result of the latter test was that the analyst certified that some of the cream had been abstracted, but that there was no evidence of water having been added.—The defendant said that the day on which the sample was taken was hot and the cream worked up to the top. The customers who were first served got more than their full share of the cream, causing the milk underneath to be a little deficient.—Mr. Marsham dismissed the summons and ordered the District Board to pay a guinea and half costs.

STRANGE DEATH OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Danford Thomas held an inquest at the Osborn Coffee Tavern, Finsbury, to-day, concerning the death of Elizabeth Irwin, aged 20, a machinist, who previously resided with her father at 10, Barlow-street.—Samuel Irwin, a cab-driver, stated that his daughter, who enjoyed good health, returned home from her school on Monday night, and retired to her room about ten o'clock. Early the following morning he knocked at her door as usual, and, finding no answer, entered her room, and, receiving no reply, burst open the door, and then saw his daughter lying half dead on the floor. She was quite dead, and near her was a glass containing a fatal dose of opium.—A clerk, named Alfred Forsyth, who had been acquainted with the deceased for two years and did not know of her being in trouble. He saw her last on Sunday evening when she appeared very happy.—Dr. Barnes, of Paddington-street, stated that a post mortem examination showed that the deceased was pregnant. The crystals found in the stomach were margarine of potash, which were of the following composition:—The kidneys, no signs of disease, and evidently due to syphilis, were brought on by a cold.—The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

DON'T READ IN BED AT NIGHT.—At the Hyattsville Cemetery an inquest was held by Wynne Westcott on the body of Charlotte L. Smith, aged 21, who died from the effects of a cold on June 23rd, 1887. On that day the deceased was in a barmaid at the Forcypine Hotel, Charing Cross-road, ready to meet, and, whilst reading with a lighted candle by her side in the bed, fell asleep, and, on awaking were heard, and she extinguished the flames by enveloping her blanket. She was removed to the Charing Hospital, where she remained for ten months her wounds, principally on the arm, never healed. She left the hospital, but afterwards returned there, and a few weeks since the deceased was at St. Peter's Home, Kilburn, where she died (having recovered her health) from failure of heart's action, following exhaustion.—A verdict of accidental death was returned.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH BY THUNDER.—A woman, who held on Friday evening by Thomas, at the Paddington coroner's court, reported the death of Charlotte Spanwick, aged 42, a housewife, who died of a heart attack while crossing a weeper, lately living at 15 Dudley's Row, Harrow-road. According to the evidence, she had crossed a street crossing outside Trinity Church, Bishop's Cleeve, Harrow, on the twenty-fourth night of the evening of Wednesday last July, when she was brought home in a cab by two men, who left her in her room in an insensible condition. She never rallied and died the following morning. Dr. Prince, who made the post-mortem, found that death was due to effusion of blood into the brain, and the coroner's jury, on a verdict of death by natural causes, returned a verdict of death by natural causes, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by natural causes, and the coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by natural causes.

DROWNED IN A BATH.—Mr. George Collins, an inquiry at the Ladbroke Bridge Tavern, respecting the death of Harold Alfred aged 15 months, the son of the proprietor of that tavern.—Mr. George Smith, the father, stated that on Thursday and his wife went for a day's outing on leaving the deceased and the other child in charge of their nurse. When on return journey they landed at the messenger was waiting to tell them the child had been drowned. On arriving home he found that the child had been put in a bath of water, and left there by the nurse.—E. Hughes, the nursemaid, who was called on at the time, confessed that on Thursday at the usual time to bath the child she put the deceased into a bath containing about 9in. of water. She went to some of his clothes and left deceased sitting in bath. She was absent about two minutes, and on returning found the child was lying on his back at the bottom of the bath, the water completely over him. She picked him out and screamed for help. Before anyone arrived the child was dead. The Coroner: She was used to washing children but never before had she bathed a child so big bath by herself. She had been put in bed, and he was using that bath.—Dr. Williams said the cause of death was asphyxiation by drowning.—The jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and added that they thought the child ought not to have been alone.

CAUSED BY FALLING BALES.—Dr. W. of the Royal Free Hospital, inquired into the case of William Lovejoy, aged 15, a van boy, employ of the Great Northern Railway Company, lately residing at 29, Gifford-street, Camden-road. On Thursday morning a number of peat, each weighing about 3 cwt., were

thrown through a hole from the platform at the goods station, King's Cross, into a passage. Nineteen bales had descended through the opening, when a man named Stacey who was commissioned to keep people away from the hole, saw the descent and hurrying along the passage, and called upon him to stop. Lovejoy heard him, and replied that he was in a hurry. He was climbing over the bales, when the twentieth coming down disturbed several, which crushed Lovejoy between them and the passage wall. The lad sustained a severe fracture of the skull and other injuries, from the effects of which he died whilst being conveyed to the Royal Free Hospital.—The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

A young man named Thomas Russell, a carman, was charged at South Devon Police Court, yesterday, with assaulting Police Constable 336 M., by striking him on the back of the head with his fist.—The constable stated that at half past twelve on Sunday morning he was on duty in Tabard-street, Borough, and saw a crowd, who were making disturbance. The prisoner and several others were shouting, and he advised them to move on. As he turned to go away the prisoner struck him on the back of the head and ran away.—The defence was that the charge was totally unfounded, and that the constable was drunk, and was totally mistaken in the identity of the accused, and that the prisoner was on his way home, and saw the constable's hat knocked off, and picked it up and handed it to him, and instead of thanking him for his kindness, the officer struck him on the face and afterwards took him into custody.—A young man named Sullivan, managing clerk in Tabard-street, stated that he was present in the whole affair, and denied that the prisoner struck the constable. On the contrary, the constable, who appeared to be mad drunk, struck the prisoner and several other persons.—The young costermongers corroborated this statement, and another witness stated that the constable knocked a young man down and picked him up, and the people cried "he's mad." Inspector Punched said he took the charge against the prisoner, who was first time when brought in, and said it was "the first time he had been in trouble." He did not deny the charge, and made no complaint against the constable, who was quite sober.—Mr. Slade said that the inspector who took the charge had distinctly proved that the constable was perfectly sober, and his evidence was supported by another constable who saw him before the arrest. Undoubtedly, under those circumstances I am bound to believe that your witnesses have come here to screen you from this charge of assault, and I will find you guilty on this charge, of assault, and I will imprison you for 40s., or, if you care to appeal, I will increase the penalty, so as to enable you to do so.—The Bench's Employer: Yes, sir, he shall appeal. I will bear the expense. I believe it is a trump up charge.—Mr. Slade: Then the prisoner will fine £3.—Notice of appeal was given, and the prisoner was released on bail.

An extraordinary drama is reported to have just occurred on the Lake of Bienna. A journeyman watchmaker, living at Saint-Imier, fallen violently in love with a young lady of the neighbourhood, who returned his passion. He was of remarkable beauty, and as soon as the family heard of the affair, every attempt was made to put a stop to the meetings of the couple. A few days ago they contrived to elude the vigilance of the girl's relatives, and travelled together to Bienna, where they put ashore at the morning of the high tide, and when they had disembarked from the shore the man was seen to attach the anchor rope to his companion's leg after which, producing a knife, he attempted to open the veins in her arm. Meanwhile the spectators of the scene had sprung into the boats which were lying near, and were pulling with utmost energy towards that in which the watchmaker and the girl were seated. Perceiving that they would not long be left to carry out their plan of self-destruction unmolested, the man threw down the knife, and seizing a revolver, fired twice at his companion, but without effect. He then raised the revolver against his breast, and firing the girl round the waist sprang over her into the lake. Their wounds were arrived on the spot too late to be recovered, and it was some time ere the bodies could be recovered. The girl and her paramour were a married man with four children—tightly locked in each other's arms.

At the Hertfordshire Assizes on Tuesday, the Baron Pollock, Henry Cullum, 24 years of age, a railway porter, was charged with the murder of his sweetheart, by shooting her at Shenley on March 7th last. The prisoner pleaded guilty and was sentenced to death. Efforts will be made to obtain a reprieve, on the ground that he was in his right mind when he committed the act.

The inquest on the body of Mr. John M. Mandeville was concluded at Mitchellstown on Saturday last. The coroner having reviewed the evidence reported in the *People* last week, said the officials in their treatment of prisoners should be guided by the rules and regulations of the State. However, while the health of the prisoners, the consideration should give way to the latter it was a question for the jury whether the defendant was injured by Mr. Mandeville in Tullamore. It was alleged that the defendant had affected his health to such an extent as to expose him to be more subject to diffused inflammation of the throat. If the jury believed this, they would find their verdict accordingly. If not, they would find that Mr. Mandeville had died from the disease described by the doctor. After a lapse of thirty-five minutes the jury returned into court. The foreman (Mr. Fitzgerald) announced that they had agreed on the following verdict:—We find that the deceased, John Mandeville, died from a diffused inflammation of the throat, the diffused inflammation brought about by the treatment and unjustifiable treatment he received in Tullamore Gaol; and we enter our solemn protest against the system of the present Government awarding similar treatment to the Irish prisoners as to common criminals, and the method by which the present rules are enforced. We condemn the vile aspirations of Dr. Fitzgerald, the doctor who attended John Mandeville in his last illness."—The Coroner: Is that unanimous?—The Foreman: Yes, sir.—Mr. Ronan: You ask the jury. Mr. Coroner, who the defendant is?—The Coroner: I cannot tell you anything.—Mr. Ronan: Surely, you are responsible.—The M'Dermott: I mean you not to do so, sir; you have instructed the jury, and they have given their verdict. The verdict having been drawn up, the juror returned their names to it.—The M'Dermott said, a member of the Bar present, he wished to see the coroner for the patience and courtesy, which he exhibited throughout the inquiry; also that he who had served at a period of the year was most difficult for them to absent themselves from their labours.—The coroner having said this, the proceedings terminated.

On Saturday Arthur High, aged 45, of 1 street, Lambeth, fell while leading a horse van. The vehicle passed over him, from several ribs and injuring his shoulder as well as his head. The unfortunate man was taken to the hospital.

On Saturday Charles Brewer, aged 45, during the absence of his mother, Mrs. Helena Pearce, Clerkenwell, took up a bottle of kerosene, and drank a quantity. The child was taken to the Royal Free Hospital.

Annie Bedford, a charwoman, of Farringham, Canning Town, was fined 5s. and costs, for 14 days' imprisonment, at the West Ham Magistrate's Court on Saturday for stealing a portion of a shoe where she had come to make a repair.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Monday.
Miscellaneous.

Lord CHAMBERLAIN brought in a bill to set at rest questions affecting certain shares issued under the Companies Act of 1867.—Lord HARTWELL, replying to Lord MEATH, stated that a sum had been placed at the disposal of the Board of Works, for the purpose of defraying the expense of laying out as a public garden the open space adjoining the Law Courts, and that the work would be proceeded with forthwith.—The Fishery Acts Amendment (Ireland) Bill, of which the object is to give fishermen an appeal against the decision of the Fishery Commissioners when they refused permission for trawling, was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

The Mandeville Inquest.

Mr. BALFOUR stated that Dr. Barr was not bound to communicate his name to Mr. Dillon or Mr. O'Brien when visiting them in goal, and that nothing had occurred to shake his good opinion of him. He declined to grant an inquiry to test the allegations of the member for West Clare and the officials who were connected with the Carnacalla evictions; but, he added, he believed the officials.

The Charges against Parnell and Members.

The House went into committee on the bill constituting a special commission to inquire into the allegations made against certain members of Parliament and other persons in the trial of "O'Donnell v. Walter." On the first clause, which provided for the appointment and duties of three commissioners, Mr. SEXTON moved that the number of the commissioners be five.—The House SECRETARY contended that three men were sufficient.—After a discussion, the amendment was negatived by 233 to 195.

The Commissioners: Traducing a Judge.

Mr. W. H. SMITH moved that Sir J. Hannan be one of the three commissioners under the act, and the motion was agreed to without dissent. He then moved that Mr. Justice Day be appointed a commissioner under the act.—Mr. LABOUCHERE, Mr. AINSWORTH, Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, and Mr. HILLINGWORTH opposed the appointment of Mr. Justice Day on the commission.—Mr. F. FULTON and Mr. FINLAY supported the nomination of the learned judge.—Mr. W. H. SMITH believed that the names of the commissioners had obtained the complete approval of the bar of England.—Mr. J. MORLEY said he had received a letter which stated that Mr. Justice Day was a man of the seventeenth century in his views, that he had nightly railed against Mr. Parnell and his friends, and regarded them as infidels and rebels, who had led astray a Catholic nation, who abhorred their utterances and acts, and believed them guilty of many crimes. The reading of this letter was followed by loud cries for the name of the writer, which Mr. Morley declined to communicate to the committee; but, he added, that he had made it known to the Government.—Mr. BALFOUR thought Mr. Morley had gone too far to maintain reliance on the subject, and Mr. Justice Day had a right to know the name of the man who had accused or traduced him.—Lord WOLMER took the same view, and amid cries for the name of the writer Mr. MORLEY stated that the letter was written by Mr. Adams, a colleague of Mr. Justice Day on the Belfast commission.—After an angry discussion, Mr. LABOUCHERE said that the charges brought against Mr. Justice Day would disturb men's minds, and that there were a dozen judges against every one of whom not a word of objection could be taken. Without passing judgment on Mr. Justice Day, he would vote against his nomination.—On being pressed by Mr. GOSCHEN to say how long the letter had been in his possession, Mr. MORLEY said that he had received it about midday on Saturday.—Mr. GOSCHEN replied that if he thought it of great importance he ought to have made it known to the Government at once.—Mr. PARNELL maintained that it was obvious that the Government wished the Irish members to be judged by a jury of their political opponents.—The amendment was negatived by 238 to 190.—The appointment of Mr. Justice Smith was then agreed to without dissent.—The bill empowered the commission to inquire into "charges and allegations," and Mr. ANDERSON moved an amendment limiting the scope of the inquiry to "charges" only. This gave rise to a prolonged discussion, and the amendment was rejected by 265 to 200.

Discreditable Conduct.

Mr. R. EID moved an amendment limiting the charges and allegations to complicity with murder or violence.—In the discussion Mr. CHAMBERLAIN contended that the amendment would greatly narrow the inquiry, and he hoped the committee would not consent to the amendment.—Mr. PARNELL charged Mr. Chamberlain, before he joined the Cabinet, with having put the Irish members forward to do work he was afraid to do himself, and with having revealed to them the secrets of the Cabinet with the view of undermining his colleagues. If the inquiry were extended he would prove this by documentary evidence.—At this point the debate stood adjourned.—Amid the Irish cheers which followed Mr. Parnell's speech, Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR called out "Judith Chamberlain."—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN complained of the insult to the Speaker, and, after some explanation, Mr. O'CONNOR withdrew the expression, and the orders of the day were proceeded with.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Tuesday.
Local Government Bill.

Lord BALFOUR of BURGHLEY moved the second reading of the Local Government Bill, the provisions of which he described at some length.—Lord MONK BRETON said that the bill had undergone many changes for the worse in the House of Commons. He regretted that the licensing clauses had been withdrawn, and that the bill was regarded as a whole as being unfavorable, and denied the wisdom of adopting a uniform system of Government for boroughs and counties. It would enormously increase the number of agitators and demagogues, and would replace efficient governing bodies by huge vestries.—Lord KIMBERLEY thought that the principle of the bill was an admirable one, but hoped that it would be supplemented next session by another measure, which would simplify areas and elections. In regard to the London clauses, he thought the time had come for putting an end to the Metropolitan Board of Works.—Lord SALISBURY said that the powers transferred from quarter sessions were not very ancient, with the exception of those which related to the control of bridges. Nor were they very important, as the duties of quarter sessions were performed by a few gentlemen sitting for a few days at a time. The bill was necessary to prevent any jealousy of classes, and it would be a greater evil to refuse the measure than to pass it.—The bill was read a second time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Tuesday.

A motion to suspend the twelve o'clock rule for the sitting was carried by 231 to 159.

Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Parnell.

The House resumed consideration, in committee, of the bill to inquire into the charges against certain Irish members and others, the amendment before the committee being Mr. R. EID's to limit the charges to those of complicity with murder or violence.—Mr. PARNELL, whose speech on the preceding evening had been interrupted by the arrival of the hour at which the debate stood adjourned, renewed his charges against Mr. Chamberlain, and having put forward Irish members before he joined Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet to do work which he was afraid to do himself, and of having, after he joined the Cabinet, communicated to Irish members the secrets of the Cabinet, and undermined his colleagues.

These communications, continued Mr. Parnell, had been made to himself and several other persons.—The CHAIRMAN pointed out that this was quite foreign to the amendment, and Mr. PARNELL, addressing himself to the amendment, protested against the vague and indefinite charges which were to be referred to the commission, and insisted on the charges being stated in legal phraseology in the bill.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, in personal explanation, said the accusation that he had put forward Irish members to do work which he was afraid to do himself was not a very serious one, even if true, but he was prepared to leave himself in the hands either of his friends or his foes upon any question of personal cowardice. As to the accusation that he was anxious to undermine the counsel and plans of his colleagues in the interests of the hon. member for Cork, he said there were two occasions on which he had had special communications with Mr. Parnell—one with reference to his release from Kilmainham, and the other in reference to the proposal for national councils. This scheme for national councils had been brought to him from Mr. Parnell, who, however, had put up his colleagues to say that it had not the approval of the Irish party. He had the proof of what was said in Mr. Parnell's own handwriting. Mr. Parnell's scheme did not go so far as he was willing to go himself, but he sent Mr. Parnell word that he was willing to accept it, and would endeavour to secure the sanction of his colleagues in the Cabinet. It was accordingly laid before Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, and other members of the Cabinet. The right hon. gentleman then referred to a visit paid by Mr. Parnell and Mr. O'Shea to his own house on the day following the Phoenix Park murders, and he added that nothing then occurred of which Mr. Parnell need be ashamed.—Mr. PARNELL replied that the communications referred to other matters besides the question of local government. They related to the non-renewal of coercion, and the non-renewal of the expiring Coercion Act in 1885, and as to the latter, Mr. Chamberlain represented himself as opposing the renewal of the Act within the Cabinet. But the real question was that the right hon. gentleman had violated his oath as a member of the Cabinet. When the time arrived he would show that Mr. Chamberlain's statements were totally erroneous. He had letters in the right hon. gentleman's handwriting confirming this view. Mr. O'Shea had no knowledge that he was going to visit the right hon. gentleman. Mr. PARNELL said that he could not express an opinion as to the subject of Kilmainham without hearing what the communications were, but his memory clearly confirmed Mr. Chamberlain's statement as to the scheme of national councils.—The committee then divided on Mr. Reid's amendment, which was defeated by 240 to 197.

The "Charges and Allegations."

Mr. ANDERSON moved that the charges and allegations be set out in a schedule to the bill.—The HOUSE SECRETARY said the amendment would entirely neutralise the object of the bill, and, after a long discussion, it was rejected by 245 to 240.—Mr. MORLEY moved an amendment that it should be left in the discretion of the commissioners to inquire into such of the charges and allegations as they might think fit.—Another protracted and embittered discussion took place, in the course of which the Government was accused of collusion with Mr. Walter in connection with the bringing forward of this bill, and the First Lord of the Treasury was challenged by Sir W. HARCOURT to say if he had not had communications with Mr. Walter on the subject of this inquiry.—Mr. W. H. SMITH said he had not had any communication whatever with Mr. Walter, or the editor of his journal, in reference to this bill. Mr. Walter had called upon him as an old friend, but no arrangement was made with him. He never saw either the reference or the bill, both of which were settled without any communication whatever with him, and he had no influence on Mr. Smith's mind.—At a later stage of the discussion on the same amendment, Mr. LABOUCHERE returned to the point, and Mr. RITCHIE, in reply to his comments, said that Mr. Walter had called on Mr. Smith after the bill was in print.—The amendment was rejected by 250 to 197.—Mr. SEXTON moved a verbal amendment intended to direct the way for a further amendment providing for the insertion of the names of the members charged in a schedule to the bill. The discussion was brought to an end by the closure, and the amendment, on a division, was defeated by 259 to 204.

COMMONS—Wednesday.

"Parnellism and Crime."—Another Day of Obstruction.

The consideration in committee of the bill appointing a commission to inquire into the charges against members of Parliament and other persons was resumed.—Mr. R. T. EID moved an amendment limiting the inquiry into the conduct of the "other persons" to matters bearing on the charges and allegations against members. Without such a restriction, he said, the inquiry would be almost illimitable.—Mr. SEXTON supported the amendment.—The HOUSE SECRETARY contended that the amendment would hamper the commissioners. The main charges in the recent trial were not made against members of the House; but, whoever they were, it was of great public interest that they should be ascertained. The bill was not intended to attack or clear members of Parliament. Its primary object was to get at, in the most complete and efficient way, those who were charged really with promoting and encouraging crime in our midst.—Sir W. HARCOURT said they were beginning at last to discover the real meaning of this proceeding. The intention to give members of Parliament an opportunity to clear themselves from foul and calumnious charges was a secondary and incidental object of the inquiry into the conduct of a political organization which the Government hoped to damage and destroy by vague accusations which they dared not state.—Mr. BALFOUR said what was wanted was not to investigate the objects of any organization, but to ascertain whether it used criminal means of the basest kind of which members of the House were cognisant.—Sir L. PLATT said that the House SECRETARY had given an extraordinary extension to the object of the bill.—Mr. J. RUSSELL maintained that they were now face to face with an entirely new situation, involving an investigation into the history of the Land League and National League.—Mr. WYLLIE also condemned an inquiry into the events of the last eight years, which had been practically a revolution.—Mr. MORLEY said there ought to be two inquiries—one a commission to inquire into the conduct of members of Parliament, and the other a select committee to inquire into the organization of the Land League, the National League, and all the other sources from which the roots of these organizations derived their existence. He supported the amendment.—Mr. CHAMBERLAIN thought it would be the most satisfactory conclusion for the Irish members themselves if the inquiry showed who were really responsible for crime in Ireland.—Mr. GLADSTONE said the Government had broken the covenant made with the House on the introduction of the bill, as the extension of the scope of the measure which was now foreshadowed by the House SECRETARY was an entirely different thing from what they had hitherto understood. If the Government desired an inquiry into these matters they might ask for it, but such an inquiry must extend beyond the operations of the League.—Mr. BALFOUR said it was incorrect to say that the Government had made surreptitious changes in the objects they had in view. They had not altered the bill by Mr. HEALY and others, and at a quarter past five o'clock the closure was moved by Mr. F. FULTON and agreed to. On a division the amendment was rejected by 241 to 194.—Progress was then reported. The CHAIRMAN of the EXCHEQUER, on behalf of Mr. Smith, gave notice that he would move that, if the amend-

ments to the bill were not disposed of by one o'clock on Friday morning, they should be then put from the Chair without further discussion. He also intimated that the report stage would be taken at a sitting on Saturday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Thursday.

Zululana.

In reply to Lord SALISBURY, Lord KNUTSFORD said he last night received a telegram confirming the news which appeared in the newspapers, with reference to affairs in Zululana. The telegram from Sir Arthur Havelock was as follows:—"1st August.—Colonial Secretary.—Sent by East Coast road. Reached Umfolosi River without opposition. Some 2000 of that locality, has voluntarily and unconditionally surrendered to authorities. Other chiefs expected to surrender. Native followers who had come to Dinisulu from beyond Zululana are said to be dispersing. I am not without hopes that Dinisulu himself will surrender. Situation much improved."

The Railway Rates' Bill.

The Commons' amendments to this bill being brought up for consideration, Lord BALBOUR entered a general protest against legislation to which in his opinion the term confiscation was not inapplicable.—The Commons' amendments to the first seventeen clauses were agreed to without discussion.—On clause 18, Lord HERSHELL moved to omit the Commons' amendment precluding an appeal to the House of Lords from the Court of Appeal. The noble and learned lord's present amendment enabled an appeal to the House of Lords on any point on which two of the superior courts disagreed.—Lord SALISBURY thought the amendment was reasonable.—The amendment was agreed to.—Lord BALBOUR moved an amendment on behalf of the railway companies of England, the effect of which, he explained, aimed against foreign produce being carried at a lower rate than home produce.—Lord OSWALD, on behalf of the Government, thought the control of the mileage rates should be left to the commission.—On a division the amendment was lost by 43 against 19.—The consideration of the contentious amendments was postponed.—After disposing of some of the unimportant business their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Thursday.

The New Police Headquarters.

The HOUSE SECRETARY, replying to Mr. Broadhurst, said that the contract for the building of the new police headquarters had been let, and that the granite work for the building was being prepared by convict labour at Dartmouth, but this would make no difference to the contractors.

Checkedmate.

Mr. T. M. HEALY, who had given notice to ask the First Lord of the Treasury whether Mr. Buckle, editor of the Times, came to see him in reference to the allegations against members, along with the proprietors of that journal, or separately, and what were the date or dates of the interviews, asked leave to postpone the question.—Mr. GOSCHEN: I think the question may be answered. The First Lord had no interview with Mr. Buckle on this question. (Hear, hear.) He has not called on him, he has not seen him, and he has had no communication with him. (Ministerial cheers.)—Mr. T. M. HEALY: Will the right honourable gentleman state whether the First Lord saw Mr. Levermore, the chief reporter of the Times, in the gallery in the House on this question several times.—Mr. GOSCHEN said he could not reply to the question.—Mr. HEALY asked if the right honourable gentleman would communicate the dates of the visits of the First Lord of the Treasury to Mr. Walter.—The CHAIRMAN of the EXCHEQUER: No, sir.

A Friendly Intervention.

Mr. LABOUCHERE rose to call attention to what he considered a gross breach of the privileges of the House; and, in order that he might found a motion upon it, he asked the clerk at the table should read the leader in the Times to-day, in which the expression occurred to which objection was taken.—The clerk at the table read the article, which referred to the flood of blackguardism exhibited by the Opposition yesterday, and charged members of the Parnellite party with mendacity. The article, moreover, said it was to be deplored that Mr. Gladstone as well as Sir William Harcourt should enter into competition with the foul oratory of their present allies below the gangway.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said no one would deny that such words were an insult to members of the House. He would not enter into the question whether they were true or false. They were libellous, there was no question of that, and he could not help thinking that the House must take notice of them. He moved, "That the Times newspaper, in its issue of this morning, has been guilty of a breach of the privileges of this House." (Cheers.)—The CHAIRMAN of the EXCHEQUER said that that was not the first time that a course of this kind had been taken; and he should briefly call the attention of the House to the precedents. There was no doubt that a breach of privilege had been committed by the article, and there was no reason to mitigate the fact by saying that strong language had been used in the House against the Times newspaper under the protection of privilege. The right hon. gentleman was about to direct himself to the precedents, when Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested on a point of order that those remarks would be more pertinent on a subsequent resolution which he should move.—Mr. GOSCHEN: No, sir; because if precedent be followed, the House will not accept the motion. There will be no end to the business of the day. There will be continued, several cases, to some of which he would call the attention of the House. No doubt a breach of privilege had been committed by the article in question; there was no reason for denying or mitigating the circumstance; strong language had been used in the House with regard to that journal under the protection of privilege; but on previous occasions when breaches of privilege were acknowledged to be committed it had not been thought necessary to proceed further. In the precedents the House did not accept the motion, and proceeded to the business of the day without accepting the motion submitted. There were two cases which he would quote. On the 16th of April, 1878, Mr. O'Donnell moved that an article in the Globe was a breach of privilege, and the amendment moved was "that this House do now proceed to the orders of the day," which was carried without a division. On February 23rd, 1880, there was another case. He concluded by moving that this House do proceed to the orders of the day.—Mr. GLADSTONE seconded the motion. It was he held, not a breach of privilege, but a breach of good manners. He therefore asked the House to adhere to the precedents that had been given to them by Mr. GOSCHEN; and not only as a matter of precedent, but on general grounds of prudence, he hoped the House would take no notice of the subject. He ventured to request that Mr. LABOUCHERE would act wisely and not press the motion.—Mr. LABOUCHERE said the right hon. gentleman who was included in the attack desired him to return good for evil. (A laugh.) He might say that the punishment for the offence of which the Times had been guilty was flagging and being put in the pillory. (Laughter.)—Mr. SEXTON, who was twice called to order, said he and his friends despised the comments proceeding from the paymaster and accomplices of forgers. (Loud cheers.)—After some further discussion, both the motion and the amendment were by leave withdrawn.

THE CHARGES AGAINST PARNELL MEMBERS.

Continued Obstruction.

Mr. GOSCHEN then moved "that if at one o'clock the Members of Parliament (Charges and Allegations) Bill shall not previously have been reported from the committee of the whole House, the Chairman shall put the question that each remaining clause in the bill should stand part of the bill and then report the bill as amended."—Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR said this bill should be passed without any discussion whatever. While the amendments discussed were important, some of those to come were still more important, and would require equally prolonged and adequate debate. It was an act of brute force, of brute violence on the part of the Government.—Mr. R. EID observed that the Government had departed from the old practice of having any regard to the opinions of the minority.—Mr. T. HEALY contended that there was no precedent for the motion.—Sir W. HARCOURT thought the motion had been made without the slightest justification. The bill was of such importance that it ought to be adequately discussed. He contended that the discussion hitherto had not been too protracted.—After some remarks from Mr. Staveley-Hill, Mr. FINLAY thought the seven hours that remained gave ample time for the discussion of the amendments on the paper.—Mr. BRONX REED looked upon the motion as a dangerous precedent; but he wished that the proceedings of the past three days had been so conducted as to justify members like himself voting against it. These proceedings had compelled the Government to take this course, and, for that reason, he felt obliged to support them.—Mr. SEXTON followed.—Sir CHARLES LEWIS supported the motion, and contended that the obstruction which had been used by the Opposition yesterday was a disgrace to the House and to the country. (Cheers.)—Mr. M. HEALY moved to insert at the beginning of the motion, "if the Chairman so think fit."—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR could not accept the amendment, and contended that the Chairman ought not to have such a responsibility thrown upon him. The Government accepted the responsibility of their own proposal, and preferred the country to judge of their conduct. (Hear, hear.)—Mr. GLADSTONE thought the House had no right to place the responsibility of the amendment proposed upon the Chairman, and therefore he hoped the amendment would not be pressed.—Mr. M. HEALY then withdrew it.—Mr. ASQUITH moved an amendment providing that the amendments as well as the clauses should be put by the Chairman at 1 o'clock.—Mr. GOSCHEN could not accept it; but if it were withdrawn the Government would agree to insert words authorising the Chairman to put all the amendments which might, in his judgment, be of the greatest importance. "Oh, oh." He gathered from the Chairman that that amendment was not satisfactory, and therefore he would not press it.—The amendment was withdrawn.—After some discussion, the House divided on the original motion which was carried on a division by 237 against 185.

Anything to Evade the Inquiry.

Mr. J. MCCARTHY moved an amendment the effect of which was to extend the inquiry by the commission to the circumstances under which the said charges and allegations were originally published and made by the defendants in the said action.—Mr. MATTHEWS opposed the amendment, contending that it was unnecessary.—Mr. ANDERSON and Mr. SEXTON followed.—Mr. STAVELEY HILL declared that unless a good account could be given as to how the Times came into possession of the letters, and could produce the person who sold or gave them to the Times, and who could stand the cross-examination applied to him as to how he got hold of the letters the judges would never accept them as genuine.—After some discussion the committee divided, and the amendment was negatived by 162 against 128.—Mr. LABOUCHERE moved to provide that the commission should at the commencement of the inquiry, and before entering upon further matters, inquire and report upon the letters read by the counsel of the defendant in the action of O'Donnell v. Walter and Another, purporting to be signed "Chas. Stewart Parnell."—The SOLICITOR-GENERAL stated that the Government could not accept the amendment, because it would invert and defeat the order of proceedings before the commission.—Sir W. HARCOURT said the act of the Government was one of gross unfairness and incredible injustice.—Lord HARTWELL thought the last speech threw a remarkable and rather instructive light upon the sort of action pursued by the Opposition to this bill. He did not think the question of the so-called forged letters could be long delayed, and the commission should regulate its own proceedings.—Colonel SAUNDERS observed that foremost among calumniators of the Irish members was Sir William Harcourt. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) He contended that the object of the Opposition was to hamper and hinder the action of the commission. (Cheers.)—After some remarks from Mr. T. HEALY, Mr. GOSCHEN said the Government had imposed on themselves considerable restraint in this debate in order to allow the Irish members to have more time. As to the attacks and insinuations made upon the honour of the Government, he left it to the country to judge. It was over a year and a quarter since the Irish members had the opportunity of clearing up these letters, and they had not availed themselves of it. It was false and untrue that the Government wished to put these letters in the background. They could not do so if they wished it. (Cheers.)—The committee divided, and rejected the amendment.—Mr. PARNELL concluded the debate by expressing his confidence that the Irish members would come out of the inquiry unscathed.—The remaining clauses of the bill were agreed to without a division.—The House afterwards adjourned.

A BARMAID CLAIMS ON AN I O U FOR £5,000.

In the Queen's Bench Division the case of Coates v. Croyle, which came before the Lord Chief Justice and Lord Justice Bowen, sitting as a Divisional Court, on an appeal from the refusal of the Judge at Chambers to order the defendant to answer certain interrogatories, was an action brought by plaintiff, said to be a barmaid, to recover £5,000 as money lent upon an I O U given by the late Mr. Croyle. The defendant, the widow and administratrix of the deceased, alleged that the I O U was given for an unusual consideration, and defended the action upon that ground. The interrogatories in question were administered with the view of eliciting the times and places at which the alleged adulteries occurred. After hearing counsel on both sides, their lordships ordered that the defendant, instead of answering the interrogatories, should give particulars as to the allegations of misconduct.

BRAVE RESCUES BY BOYS.

At the Aston Police Court two cases of attempted suicide by drowning have been investigated, in both of which the purpose of the prisoners was frustrated by boys. Ellen Brittain, an elderly married woman, while under the influence of drink, on the 21st ult. ran from her home to the canal side and jumped into the water, from which she was only rescued with great difficulty by a lad of 16, named Samuel Tucker, who jumped in after her. The woman was discharged with a caution, and Tucker was commended for his pluck and presented by the bench with half a sovereign. In the other case Lily Dod, a domestic servant, who jumped into the canal under the threat of a prosecution for theft, was rescued by a lad named Samuel Roddis, who, though a cripple using crutches, stripped and plunged in after her. In this case the prisoner was handed over to the police.

A fire broke out on Saturday in the laundry attached to the Workhouse, Bancroft-road, Mile End, but fortunately the engineer, with the assistance of the inmates, soon extinguished the flames before much linen was destroyed.

FAMOUS FORTUNE-TELLERS.

In France, "fortune-telling" is still a prosperous profession. The lady who was once consulted by all the beauties of France, Madame Moreau, has died worth £25,000. Her now the will has been proved, the estate showing that value. She was not of fortune to live comfortably on her revenues, which the interest alone amounted to £1,000 a year. Madame Moreau's hard reading, says a Paris correspondent, was engrained on native talent in the art of "taking people in," and she had also had the magnificent opportunity of receiving hints and suggestions in fortune-telling from her still more famous predecessor, Madame Lenormand. This notorious cartomancienne was said to have predicted the Great Revolution long before it broke out, and she was consulted by many notable people of her day, who flocked to her sumptuous rooms in the Faubourg Saint-Germain. One of her most assiduous customers was Josephine de Beauharnais, who made the reputation of the Lenormand, by imparting to her numerous secrets concerning Napoleon and his intentions, projects, or resolutions, all of which information was seriously used in proper time and season. Thus when the wife of General Moreau went to consult her in 1805, Lenormand, thanks to Josephine's gossip, was able to tell her that the general was in danger. She predicted the downfall of General Dubuc, and the divorce of Josephine and Napoleon.

EMIGRATION SCANDALS IN AMERICA.

The committee which is investigating the emigration scandals in the United States has called as witnesses some more deluded Italians. These men have stated that they were induced to emigrate by the alluring promises of high wages, and that they were charged exorbitant sums for contracts to pay these sums, with various interest, within a few months. They had mortgaged their little vineyards, which will be seized for their debts. While the regular charge for a passage from Naples to New York is 115s. they were charged 250s. New York reports state that numerous other swindled Italian immigrants are offering to testify before the committee. The poor men think the committee has been specially constituted to right their wrongs, and to secure for them work at high wages. A resolution has been introduced in the House, and referred to the Foreign Affairs Committee, requiring an investigation and a report on every case of emigration abroad of the emigration from the country in which it is stationed; the report to show whether criminals or paupers are sent, and whether they are assisted or encouraged to come, or sent under about contracts. Each consul is specially to report upon all societies or other bodies or officials concerned in encouraging or assisting emigration.

THE DEVIL A LANDOWNER.

The following singular case is said to be troubling the heads of the Finnish lawyers at present.—A man died a week or two ago in Pielisjärvi, in the interior of the country, who was said to have led a bad and ungodly life. He had always been known to be well off, but nobody knew how he had gained his possessions. There were many strange stories about him, but one which was more credited than all the rest was to the effect that Huolinen, as was his name, had, in his early days, been on an intimate footing with "Whitnaun" (the "evil one"), with whom he had had several transactions of a commercial character. When Huolinen's will was opened it was found that he had bequeathed all his landed property and possessions to the Devil. The family naturally protest against the will, and the question now arises how this ticklish matter is to be settled. Everybody seems anxious not to offend any of the parties concerned. There can be no doubt that the Devil is thus a landowner, by legal right, in Finland.

A YEAR'S RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

The general report to the Board of Trade on the accidents which have occurred on the railways of the United Kingdom during 1887 has been issued. The number of persons killed in the working of the railways was 919, and of injured, 3,890. Of these, 121 persons killed and 1,297 injured were passengers; but of these only twenty-five were killed and 538 injured in consequence of accidents to or collisions between trains. The deaths of the remaining ninety-six passengers, and the injuries to 759 are returned as due to a variety of other causes, and especially to want of caution on the part of the individuals themselves. Of the remainder, 422 killed and 2,075 injured were officers or servants of the railway companies or of the contractors. Of accidents there were 70; of trespassers, 203 were killed and 114 injured; of persons passing over the railway at level crossings, 63 were killed and 35 injured; and of other persons from miscellaneous causes 40 were killed and 69 injured. In addition there were 58 persons killed and 4,157 injured from accidents on their premises not connected with the movement of railway vehicles.

On Saturday morning William Agate, nurseryman, living at 36, Jarvis-road, Brighton-road, Croydon, committed suicide in a most determined manner. He called his son to go to his work, and then went into the kitchen and nearly severed his head from his body with a butcher's knife.

The excitement which has been evinced in Brixton in consequence of the finding of a skeleton in a cesspool at the back of 441, Brixton-road, ascribed on Saturday, when the skeleton was discovered to be that of a donkey, and not the remains of a human being.

RESULT OF AN IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION.

(BIRMINGHAM CHRONICLE.)

MR. GEORGE BELLHOUSE, of the Birmingham Fire Brigade, certifies that the members of the brigade have received great benefit from the use of St. Jacobs Oil in cases of severe pains in the back and knees; he also states that tender feet and other painful ailments have been immediately cured by its application. Not only does he say it is good for the members of the brigade, but for their families, and he has been very highly recommended and kindred complaints, a few applications only being necessary to effect entire cure. While in London, staying at a prominent hotel, he met with a gentleman who had been treated for several years with the most eminent physicians at home and abroad, and had been pronounced by them incurable, but who by a chance conversation was induced to apply St. Jacobs Oil. His sufferings had been intense, and he had for a long time been unable to wear boots. He was confined to his bed for months at a time, and his limbs were strapped to a board to prevent his becoming permanently crippled. The result of the application of St. Jacobs Oil was a complete cure within a few days. This case appeared so remarkable that he personally investigated it, and to confirm the above statement the gentleman himself testified to the fact. The reason we take such interest in this we noticed in this remedy; and we investigated the case of a former employee of Messrs. Darrall and Moore, bottle and stove-maker manufacturers. This person, after trying various physicians and many medicines (some of which were supplied from St. Mary's Hospital) without effect, and being pronounced by the chief medical authorities incurable, and having suffered over six years, was admitted to the Buxton Hospital, where, after six weeks' medical treatment, which included the use of mineral waters and baths, he obtained no relief whatever. After trying all the remedial measures advised by friends and others, he could only move about on sticks and crutches, and experienced intense pain. By this time his joints had become greatly swollen, the sensation being as though some sharp instrument was passing through him. The physicians who attended him stated that he would be an invalid as long as he lived. A casual acquaintance in the infirmary informed him of the remedy called St. Jacobs Oil, which he applied, and to his astonishment he found it to effect a thorough cure. This case has also been personally verified by the writer of this article, who has not the least interest in the promotion of St. Jacobs Oil. It is solely for the benefit of the public that we write the foregoing, and as many people stand in need of a remedy for the effects of either contracted or hereditary ailments, it is with confidence and sincere pleasure that we recommend this extraordinary curative agent.

In the Lord Mayor's Court, on Thursday, the assistant-judge had before him the case of Dalziel v. Manning. The defendant said he was a dramatic agent in Waterloo-road, where he owned £30 for rent. The theatrical season had been bad one, and his average earnings were 15s. per week. Some persons owed him money—about £10—but they were all over the country and difficult to find. The learned judge made an order for 5s. per month.

THE REGENTS

THE REGENTS

THE REGENTS

Trial at the

Eight lads named G
Elves, 16; Francis Col

William Joseph Graefe,
Charles Henry Govie

15, were indicted before
grand jury for the wilful

by stabbing him in
Front's Park. Mr.

Regent's Park, N.Y.
Mathews conducted

Mr. H. C. Richards
Hutton, Mr. Paul T.

THE REGENT'S PARK MURDER.

Trial at the Old Bailey.

Eight men named George Gellatly, 18; William Elmes, 16; Francis Cole, 16; Peter Lee, 19; William Joseph Graefe, 19; William Henshaw, 16; Charles Henry Govey, 16; and Michael Dullin, 15, were indicted before Justice Hawkins on Wednesday for the wilful murder of Joseph Rumbold, by stabbing him in the neighbourhood of Regent's Park. Mr. Poland and Mr. Charles Matthews conducted the prosecution; Mr. Gell, Mr. H. C. Richards, Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hutton, Mr. Paul Taylor, Mr. Rintoul, and Mr. Overend appeared for the prisoners. Two of the prisoners—Graefe and Henshaw—had been admitted to bail, and they surrendered in pursuance of their recognisances. In addition to the charge of murder the prisoners were accused of having feloniously wounded the deceased with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and also with causing a riot and unlawfully assaulting the deceased.

Opening Statement.

Mr. Poland opened the case in considerable length, though the minor facts were in a narrow compass. The deceased was a respectable young man, 21 years old, employed as a printer, and the prisoners were charged with causing his death while he was walking with his sweetheart, a young woman named Elizabeth Lee in Regent's Park, on the night of May 24th last. Mr. Poland said there was no doubt that the deceased was cruelly murdered on this night by being stabbed in the neck and in the back, and the prisoners were jointly charged with having caused the death of the deceased. On the night preceding the occurrence the prisoner Cole was walking in the same neighbourhood with a young woman named Elizabeth Chapman, when they were both assaulted by a number of roughs, and Cole and the other prisoners appear to have taken the law into their own hands, and to have resolved to punish the parties by whom the assault had been committed upon Cole and Chapman. Consequently, all the prisoners and several other young men set out on the night the murder was committed in order to carry out this intention, Lee, who was a sailor, having in his possession a sailor's knife in a sheath. There appeared to be no doubt that the prisoner Gellatly had borrowed this knife of Lee, and that this was the instrument with which the fatal injuries were inflicted upon the deceased.

While the deceased and his sweetheart were walking quietly along they were attacked by the prisoners and their companions, and a violent struggle took place. In the course of this struggle it is alleged that Gellatly inflicted the mortal injuries upon the deceased, and all the prisoners then ran away, leaving the deceased bleeding on the ground, and he died almost immediately. Some time after the occurrence Gellatly appeared to have shown the knife, which was covered with blood, to one of the witnesses, and to have made use of the expression that "he had laid one out that night." A good deal of the evidence against the other prisoners consisted of statements made by them to the police, and the case on the part of the prosecution was that they had all occurred in the unlawful act which led to the death of the deceased.

The Evidence.

The following witnesses were then examined:—Louisa Chapman, who said she was also called "Lizzy" Chapman, said that she had known the prisoner Gellatly two years, and she also knew the prisoner Cole. On the night of the 23rd of May last, she was walking with Cole in the Marylebone-road, when several young men came up to them, and asked where they were going. Cole said that they wanted to know for, and some reply was made which she did not understand. Directly after this she was struck in the face by one of the men, and knocked down. Cole was also knocked down, and he was kicked while lying on the ground. She screamed, and called for assistance, and the men who had attacked them ran away. Cross-examined: Cole had never to her knowledge been engaged before in any street row, and he was a quiet young man, and conducted himself properly. David Cleary said he knew all the prisoners by sight. On the evening of the 23rd of May there was a fair in the Tottenham Court-road, and he saw Cole in the fair. He told him that he had been attacked in the Marylebone-road while walking with the girl Chapman. Cole then asked him to go with him and see if they could find any of the men who had assaulted him on the following night, and he agreed to do so. The next morning he saw Gellatly, who was known as "Garry," and they had a conversation about what had happened to Cole on the previous night, and they agreed to go at night and see if they could find the men who had assaulted Cole. An arrangement was subsequently made that all the prisoners should go at night to Regent's Park for the same purpose. In the course of conversation the prisoner Lee

Showed Him a Sailor's Knife.

and said that he meant to defend himself with it. Lee pulled out the knife a second time and said, "This will do for one of them." On the night of the murder the party went to the park by parties of two and two, and the witness detailed what took place upon their meeting the deceased and the girl Lee. After the affray the prisoner Gellatly said to him, "I have stabbed him." This was said as they were going along after the deceased had been wounded. All the party then went back to the fair in the Tottenham Court-road. Later on in the evening he heard Gellatly say that "he had laid one out." On the same evening Gellatly showed him the knife, and he noticed that there was blood upon it, and he asked where it came from. Gellatly said that he had killed a man, and he told the witness that he had thrown the knife down the sewers, and the witness noticed that there was blood upon the right knee of Gellatly's trousers. Cross-examined: When he first made a statement to the police he was aware that a free pardon had been offered to any one who would give information, but he did not make his statement because he was afraid he should himself fall under suspicion. The witness was not a member of either the Fitzroy-square or the Marylebone "gangs." He believed that there were a number of young men who were known by these names, but he did not belong to either of the gangs. He did not see the actual affray, but he noticed the deceased standing in the road just before he was stabbed. The witness would swear that he did not strike the deceased before he was stabbed. He admitted that a good deal of what had been stated by him about the prisoner Gellatly was not stated by him when he was examined before the magistrate. He did not remember saying at the police court that he did not see Graefe till they arrived at Marylebone Church. Thomas Henry Brown, a lad 15 years old, gave evidence similar to that of the last witness. He heard Gellatly ask Lee to lead him his knife, and he did so. After the murder Gellatly pulled the knife from Lee and lent him out of the sheath and showed it to him, and he noticed that

The blade was covered with blood.

Cross-examined: The witness was not a member of any "gangs." He knew what a "Decker" meant. It meant a "Dial's" man. He had been present at some of the fights that took place between these gangs. These fights were generally caused by a girl being hit by one of the gangs. It appeared from further evidence that there had been a previous fight when what was described as the "Marylebone lads" and the "Fitzroy lads" and that four of the latter had gone purposely to the Marylebone-road and attacked one Marylebone lad. The trial was then adjourned. On the resumption of the case on Thursday, Adolphe Edward Foss, a lad who said he went by the name of Dodd, deposed that he was in a public-house with Gellatly on the 24th of May. He was invited by Cole to go and look after the men who had assaulted him. He accompanied Cole and the

others part of the way, and then left them. On the following Sunday he saw Cole and told him that he had made a mess of it, and he would do so, and went away. The party who went to look after the men who had assaulted Cole consisted of about fourteen young men.—Thomas Wilson Cleary, brother of a former witness, gave corroborative evidence. He heard Gellatly say, "I have stabbed a chap in the park."

Some of the Prisoners Discharged.

Mr. Justice Hawkins inquired if nothing was said before Gellatly said what he represented. The witness said there was no previous conversation, but Gellatly came up to him and told him at once that he had stabbed a chap in the park.—Elizabeth Lee, a young girl, said she met the deceased on the evening of the 24th of May, about a quarter-past eight. Her cousin, Emily Lee, was with her, and she was accompanied by a young man named Brown. The witness and the deceased walked first, and they entered the park by the York Gate. Shortly after they were in the park they saw several young men walking in the same direction, and when they came up to them one of the party said to Rumbold, "You Mace?" and the other man called out, "Y, that's him." The deceased was then seized by the neck, but he struggled and ran away. He was followed by several of the young men, and there was a scuffle between Rumbold and these young men. When she got up to the deceased, he said, "I am stabbed," call a cab. The men who had attacked him were at that moment leaving the park. During the affray she was knocked down and kicked while on the ground. The witness said that she was very much excited when the occurrence took place, and she was unable to recognise any of the prisoners. Some other evidence was given bearing upon the assault on the deceased, and the subsequent finding in the sewer of the knife with which the murder was committed.—Mr. W. G. Nash, house surgeon at the Middlesex Hospital, deposed to the injuries sustained by the deceased, and Inspector Hannister spoke to the arrest of certain of the prisoners.—At the conclusion of the case for the prosecution, Mr. Justice Hawkins ruled that there was no evidence to go to the jury upon the charge of murder so far as related to Graefe, Dullin, Govey, Elmes, Henshaw, and Cole.—The jury consequently returned verdicts of not guilty in the case of these prisoners.

The Two Remaining Prisoners.

Mr. Poland then summed up the evidence for the Crown, so far as it related to the two prisoners (Gellatly and Lee), whose cases were left for the consideration of the jury. He argued that upon the evidence there could not be any reasonable doubt that the fatal injury was inflicted upon the deceased by the prisoner Gellatly, and that when the other prisoner Lee lent him the knife he was well aware that it was to be used for a deadly purpose. If the jury were satisfied that this was the real character of the affray, the prisoners were guilty of the crime of murder, and they ought to convict them of that offence.—Mr. Paul Taylor then addressed the jury for his client, Gellatly. He reminded the jury that this prisoner was only 18 years of age, and that it would be a very terrible thing to convict such a mere boy of the crime of wilful murder, for which his life might be forfeited. He went on to contend that the case rested entirely on the evidence of prisoners who really stood in the position of accomplices, and that the evidence they gave was with a view to shield themselves, and escape from punishment for the crime they had taken in the transaction. Mr. Warburton addressed the jury on behalf of Lee, and he reminded them that before he could be convicted of murder, the jury must be satisfied that when he lent his knife, if they should think that fact had been proved, he was aware of the deadly purpose for which it was to be used. He submitted that there was no evidence to support such a suggestion, and that it was probable the prisoner might have thought that the weapon was to be used for the purpose of self-protection.

The Summing Up.

Mr. Justice Hawkins having proceeded to sum up the jury, after an absence of forty minutes, found a verdict of wilful murder against Gellatly, with a recommendation to mercy. He said that although the case had lasted a considerable time it appeared to him that the main facts were not disputed. There was no doubt that on this night the prisoners had gone out on an expedition to commit the act of violence upon one of whom they had not known, but whom they believed had been guilty of misconduct on the previous night towards Cole and the girl Chapman. By so doing there was no doubt that a most illegal and gross outrage was contemplated, and the deceased appeared to have lost his life through the attempt to carry it out. He then explained to them what the law was relating to such a case, and said that if the jury should believe that Gellatly borrowed the knife intending to use it, he was guilty of murder; but if it was not made out they ought to return a verdict of manslaughter.

Verdict: Death Sentence.

The jury retired at a quarter to five o'clock to deliberate upon their verdict.—During their absence the prisoners Elmes, Graefe, Dullin, Henshaw, Cole, and Govey, who had been acquitted of murder, were brought up and pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with riot and assault. Inspector Hannister gave evidence as to the charges against Graefe and Govey also received good characters.—The jury returned at half past five o'clock and found Gellatly guilty of wilful murder, and Lee not guilty of murder, but of aiding an abettor. Gellatly. They recommended Gellatly to mercy.—Mr. Justice Hawkins said this was murder in the case of Lee.—The jury then again consulted, and after a short time they found Lee not guilty.—The prisoner, when called upon, said, "I only used the knife once."—Mr. Justice Hawkins then passed sentence of death upon Gellatly, observing that he had been guilty of a most cruel crime. He had used a most formidable weapon upon an unoffending man, and had stabbed him twice.—The prisoner interrupted and said, "Only once, my lord."—The learned judge continued, and said he had nothing to do but to pass the sentence of the law, and he then passed sentence of death, observing that he would forward the recommendation to mercy to the proper quarter.—The prisoner was then removed.—Lee was brought up, and he pleaded guilty to assault.—Sentence was postponed.

The Day of Execution.

The sheriff, accompanied by the chaplain (the Rev. Mr. Duffield) and the under sheriffs, on Friday morning went to the prisoner Gellatly in his cell and communicated to him that Tuesday, the 21st of August, was the day appointed for his execution. The prisoner did not betray any emotion when the announcement was made to him.

LAMBETH PALACE.

The annual party of poor residents of Lambeth and its neighbourhood was given on Wednesday by the Archbishop of Canterbury and Mrs. Benson at Lambeth Palace, when the recipients of the archbishop's weekly dole (between forty and fifty), besides a large number of blind people and children, notwithstanding that the inclement weather prevented outdoor amusements, spent a happy evening. After tea, at which Mrs. Benson and several ladies assisted, a selection of songs and recitations were sung by the Misses Benson, Miss Felt, Miss Bonham Carter, Miss Tyler, Miss Elliott Lockhart, the Rev. J. H. Ellison, and A. H. Baynes, as well as by the guests themselves, and recitations were given by Mr. Mandeville Phillips. There was afterwards a short service in the chapel, with an address by the archbishop, and on leaving each guest was presented with a bouquet.

The British Medical Association is to hold its fifty-sixth annual meeting in Glasgow, on the 7th inst.

THE DIVORCE COURT.

BOYCE V. BOYCE, and BOYCE V. BOYCE.—The hearing of these consolidated divorce suits was concluded. The first was a suit by the husband for a dissolution of conjugal rights, and in the second suit the wife asked for a divorce on the ground of her husband's crime and adultery, both of which charges the husband denied. The husband appeared in person, and conducted his own case, Mr. Willis, Q.C., and Mr. Searle were counsel for the wife.—A report of the earlier portion of the proceedings appeared in the *People's* last week.—Miss Walker stated that Mrs. Boyce was a friend of hers, and she was very much attached to her. After the marriage the parties came to her at the Vincent Rocks Hotel, Bristol. She then complained about her husband. They afterwards came to her at the Clifton Down Hotel, Bristol. Mrs. Boyce again complained of the conduct of her husband, and showed her certain marks of his violence. The lady was confined on the 11th of September, 1887, of a boy, and she wrote to the husband in consequence.—In reply to the husband, Miss Walker stated that Mrs. Boyce was not a violent-tempered woman. She gave the husband £600 to provide a home for his wife, and £400 for a sea voyage for the benefit of his wife's health; £1,000 in all. In the end of June, 1887, Mrs. Boyce came to her, but she did not take her away from her husband. Her husband came to his wife afterwards, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce left the house one night, and came back with the last witness. She then saw marks on Mrs. Boyce's throat. She afterwards saw a bruise on her leg. Some time after Mrs. Boyce left the house, but Kate Doolley said she resided at 21, Albion-street, Hyde Park. In 1887 Mrs. Boyce and her husband took lodgings next door to her, and she complained of her husband's conduct.—Mrs. Boyce showed her marks upon her throat.—Mary Williams said she lived in Albion-street, and the parties came to lodge with her in the beginning of 1887. After she came Mrs. Boyce

"THE PEOPLE" MIXTURE.

The School Board election in London takes place on Monday, November 26th.

The Greek Crown Prince is expected in Berlin towards the middle of August.

Mr. Bright, who is much better, is expected to arrive at Llandudno about the middle of August.

The Shah will meet the Czar in the Caucasus in September.

Eight million baskets of peaches are expected from Delaware and Maryland this season, which shows the largest peach crop ever gathered.

Last week eleven British and eight foreign vessels were reported as shipwrecks, but only three were wrecked off the British Isles.

King Milan has at last preferred his formal demand for a legal separation from Queen Natalie.

A Sydney paper says: "One member of the New South Wales Assembly over the refreshment committee 255 for drinks."

Of the seventy-eight members who made up the Legislative Assembly of Victoria in 1861, but six remain in that Chamber—two Scotch, two Irish, and two English.

Rev. Phillip Brooks is said to be the only other clergyman in America holding Oxford's degree of D.D., which Bishop Perry, of Iowa, has just received.

Mollie Dealy, a servant girl in Prairietown, Indiana, committed suicide with morphine, because a young man to whom she was engaged to be married failed to pay her a visit.

Another Alpine accident has taken place at the Balmsalmurgt. Some shepherds found the body of a youth terribly disfigured at the foot of a steep precipice on the Festsberg.

Professor Baldwin's balloon, which escaped on Saturday after his jump at the Alexandra Palace, descended at Rainham, Essex, and is found to be uninjured.

One of the most prominent of the American bishops says that what has struck him most in England is the astonishing power and influence of the archbishops and bishops of the Church.

Folkstone Pier is to be extended a distance of 800 feet further seawards, so that steamers of larger draught can come alongside to land and embark passengers. The total length of the pier will then be 800 feet.

The Dominion authorities estimate the grain crop of Manitoba and the North-west Territories at \$0,000,000 bushels, which will allow an export of 15,000,000 bushels, or 25 per cent. more than last year.

Three young men left Waterford in a pleasure boat for a row on the river Suir. They did not return, and a search being instituted, their boat was found floating bottom upwards. No trace of the occupants could be found.

There is a disappointed thief in Calcutta. He entered the Indian Museum in that city and removed all the imitations of Koh-i-noor and other valuable gems deposited there under the belief that they were real stones.

A San Francisco, having committed suicide on the day set for his marriage, the father of his fiancée has brought a suit for \$5,000 against the estate of the deceased, claiming that he spent that sum in wedding preparations.

A young fellow named Rothsay has accomplished a daring feat. He paddled from Rothsay Sound, Alaska, and also did the return journey, in a canoe. The distance was about 100 miles.

Prince Bismarck has been appointed honorary master of the Berlin Guild of Tailors, on the occasion of its six hundredth anniversary, "as a mark of gratitude for his distinguished services in the cause of German unity and in the raising of the German artisan class."

The two hundredth anniversary of the birth of the poet Pope was celebrated on Monday evening at Twickenham, in the presence of a large gathering of spectators. The proceedings commenced with a water pageant, representing the costumes and manners of Pope's time.

An inquiry has been held at Beeston into the circumstances attending the death of Albert Almonzo Dunmore, a Sheffield actor, whose body was found in the Trent. The deceased, it was stated in evidence, had recently lost the sight of one eye owing to some vitriol having been thrown in his face. A verdict of found dead was returned.

At a meeting held at the Forest Hotel, Chingford, Mr. C. M. Buxton, J.P., and High Sheriff of Essex, in the chair, it was resolved to form a golf club at Chingford, to be called "The Epping Forest Golf Club," and that the subscription should be one guinea per annum. Officers and a committee were elected.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, with their daughters and sons, and Sir Francis and Miss Knollys and Colonel Ellis, arrived at Portsmouth on Monday evening from London and dined on board the Royal yacht Osborne, which was berthed alongside the dockyard and lighted by electricity for the first time.

The Emperor William and Prince Henry were met on Monday at sea by the King and Crown Prince of Denmark. The German Emperor afterwards landed at Copenhagen, where the whole of the Danish Royal family welcomed him. The King and the Emperor visited the Exhibition, and were well received.

Mr. Milner, the Duchess of Montrose's husband, becomes, by his marriage, stepfather of the present Duke of Montrose, as well as of Lady Grenville, the well-known authoress, and the Marchioness of Bredalbane, the youngest child of the duchess—one of whose Christian names, "Aime," sufficiently indicates her age.

The story of the station master who telegraphed that a tiger had been seen, and asked for instructions, is well known. A correspondent of an Indian paper quotes the following telegram from another station-master:—"Man committed suicide by jumping into the line while No. 1 mixed train passing. Crushed into pieces and died at once. No damage to permanent way."

In the presence of a distinguished company, the Lord Mayor opened a Fire Reserve Exhibition at the Portman Rooms, Baker-street, Portman-square. Domestic fire-escapes of all kinds and appliances were exhibited in full operation, together with the latest contrivances for extinguishing fires, and how persons are rescued from burning houses by the members of the fire brigade.

Judge Thurman, a candidate for the American Vice-Presidency, is said to be worth half a million dollars. His wife and he live very simply, not even keeping a horse, and walk to service at the Protestant Episcopal church at Columbia. Four grandchildren enliven their house, one of whom Caldwell Thurman, is the especial pet of his grandfather.

A gentleman who occupies a high position in the Melbourne House of Parliament originally came to the colony as slowly member of a whaler's crew. A philanthropic Victorian connected with the shipping interest so encountered him, was attracted, learned that he was a gentleman who had found circumstances too much for him, extended the now proverbial helping hand, and—ecce homo!

At Brixley Hill six Salvationists have been fined for obstructing the free passage of the highway. The defendants were holding a service, and a large crowd gathered round them, blocking the passage. The defendants were ferved in their ejaculations during the hearing of the case, and at the conclusion expressed their fixed determination to go to prison rather than pay the fine. The bench allowed the defendants seven days to pay.

At the resumed sitting this week of the Lords' Committee on the Sweating System, Mr. Clark, of the firm of Messrs. Gilroy and Co., cabinet makers, gave evidence in explanation of some allegations made by previous witnesses. Mr. Sydney Hibbert, of the firm of Messrs. Hibbert and Co., contractors for Post Office and Customs' clothing, also gave evidence, and was declared to be absolutely without

truth. The committee shortly afterwards adjourned until the autumn.

The National Zeitung of Berlin announces that arrangements have been made for an Imperial visit to Bayreuth.

Somkell, the rebel Zulu chief, has surrendered unconditionally to the British, and military efforts will now be directed only against Dinisulu.

The Premier of Victoria has instructed the Victorian Agent-general in London to intimate to the Colonial Office that the Government of the colony considers pauper immigrants as undesirable.

For wilfully breaking a plate-glass window at the Old Bell Hotel, Holborn, Henry Brown, a labourer, was on Wednesday, at the Guildhall, sent to prison for twenty-one days' hard labour. The barmaid refused to serve him, and he then took up a shatter and smashed the window.

At Birmingham Assizes on Wednesday, two young women named Caroline Brown and Amelia Parker, were sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment for burglary. It was stated that the proceeds of the robbery were found concealed in their bustles.

Great damage has been done by waterpots in Cumberland, the soil having in one instance been completely washed away over a surface of three acres. Large numbers of sheep have been drowned.

Lord Aberdeen presided at a conference held on Wednesday in the Irish Exhibition, Olympia, for the purpose of discussing the principle of co-operation for Irish industries; and a small committee was appointed to consider the best means of giving effect to the various suggestions thrown out by the speakers.

John Trewhella was sentenced at the Old Bailey to ten months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for forging the name of Mr. Cavendish-Bentinck, M.P., to several cheques. At the same court, John Willis Gregory was sentenced to twenty months' hard labour for a similar offence, in the name of Mr. Mitchell Henry.

The new Dutch Ministry is reported to have decided to take measures with a view to the pacification of Acheen, and to reorganizing the status quo ante under the sovereignty of the Netherlands.

The Dutch Commissioner on the West Coast of Acheen—Mr. Van Assen—started for Europe on the 19th ult. to report verbally to his Government on the present situation.

The International Exhibition, formed to celebrate the centenary of the foundation of the colony of New South Wales, was opened at Melbourne on Wednesday by Sir Henry Brougham Loch, the governor. The ceremony was a very imposing one. The streets were thickly lined with people, and the entire city was profusely decorated in honour of the event.

Mrs. Jane Pricelli Labatt, residing in Pimlico, was summoned before Mr. D'Eyncourt at Westminister Police Court, for assaulting her servant, Caroline Thompson. There was a cross-summons in the case. The learned magistrate came to the conclusion that the conduct of the servant had been most reprehensible, and fined her 5s. and cost, at the same time dismissing the charge against her mistress.

At Southwark Police Court on Wednesday a Russian Jew, who is described as a general dealer, was committed for trial on the charge of selling indecent photographs. It appeared that the National Vigilance Association had made every effort to trace the principals, but in that they had failed. The sale by the accused was, however, proved, and it appeared that the prints were of the most filthy and disgusting character.

In the storm which passed over Stratford and Plaistow on Monday afternoon an excavator named Thomas Robinson, aged 35, of 6, Outram-street, Plaistow, while walking home with another excavator along the metropolitan sewer embankment, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Four labourers from Beckton Gasworks, who were on their way home along the Beckton-road, were also struck by the lightning, but fortunately not seriously injured.

The Duke of Cambridge, speaking at the banquet given by the Lord Mayor to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House on Wednesday night, said, in referring to the toast of "The Army, Navy, and Reserve Forces," that there was no man in the country who had a higher appreciation of the services of the Volunteers than he had, and he was glad to have the opportunity of rebutting the absurd proposition that he was an enemy of the force.

Sergeant John Underwood, for upwards of fifteen years the chief warrant officer of Lambeth Police Court, has just retired upon a well-earned pension. He joined the force in February, 1862. Mr. Chance, upon hearing from Mr. Martin, the chief clerk, of the retirement, said he was sorry the court would lose so faithful and valuable an officer, and trusted that he would enter some other position in which he would do his duty in the same admirable manner as he had done as a police officer.

In the City Summons Court a number of costermongers were fined this week by Mr. Alderman Renals for causing obstruction with their barrows in various thoroughfares in the City. The alderman remarked that these itinerant vendors had become such a nuisance that something must be done to put a stop to their trading in that way. He had been too lenient to the ice-cream men, because he thought they did not know the law, but he had come to the conclusion that the only way to teach them was to fine them, and he now did so.

A boat accident occurred off Dover on Tuesday by which two watermen named Bartholomew, father and son, were drowned. The men had gone off in answer to a signal of a steamer bound for London for a boat to the steamer, when it was found that the boat was going too fast for the punt, and they cut drift. In doing this the boat was struck by the propeller, which cut away the keel and smashed through the sides. The boat capsized, and its two occupants were thrown into the water and drowned.

A great demonstration, under the auspices of the Isle of Thanet Conservative Association was held in the grounds of Southwood House on Wednesday evening. Mr. James Lowther, M.P., at a large political meeting which succeeded the fête, was welcomed on his first visit to Ramsgate since his election as member for Thanet. The Postmaster-general in his speech referred to the debate on the Irish Members Charges Bill, and said that judging from the excessive warmth with which Mr. Parnell and his allies repudiated all the forms of inquiry into the grave charges against him he must have a very bad case.

At the Thanet Police Court this week, before Mr. M. Williams, the hearing of the charge of assault brought against Dr. Barnardo was continued. A dispute arose between a Mr. Whitbread, of Stepney Causeway, and the defendant concerning a right of way leading into Commercial-road, and in the course of an altercation have assaulted the two Misses Whitbread. In cross-examination Mr. Whitbread admitted that he had called the defendant "an adventurous dodger," and he might have said he galled the public. Eventually the summonses were withdrawn, Dr. Barnardo, through his solicitor, utterly denying the charge of assault.

An action was brought at the Bloomsbury County Court by a tailor named Baker, to recover damages from Mr. Bieymayer, the proprietor of the Spread Eagle, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, for personal injuries sustained through the alleged negligence of the defendant's servant. The plaintiff was sitting in the bar when the potman was cleaning the window. By some means a large shade which was over the gasolier fell, and inflicted a wound on the plaintiff's hand, preventing him from following his occupation for some weeks. The defence was that the affair was a pure accident, that it could not have been foreseen by the defendant, and that there was no negligence on the part of the potman.—Judge

Patterson found for the plaintiff, damages £8, with costs.

Frontier troubles are reported in the province of Astrakhan in Persia.

The Queen has sent a donation of £30 to the funds of the Birmingham Orthopedic Hospital.

There are four women studying medicine at the Christiania University, Norway.

Two men have been killed in a stone quarry near Wigan by a rock falling upon them.

A denial is forthcoming to the report that the Prince of Wales would visit Dublin in August to open a new racetrack.

A poor family at St. Len Tavey is to be congratulated on inheriting 4,000,000fr. from a relative who has just died in Rhenish Prussia.

Mdme. Nilsson is said to have just recovered from long and annoying deafness, caused by abscesses in both ears.

The eight-year-old daughter of Mr. Lewis, schoolmaster of Llangatock, Monmouth, fell from a swing the other day and was killed.

It is rumoured that the Government are going to build a new bankruptcy court at the western end of Carey-street.

During the Queen's visit to Glasgow, Princess Beatrice will, on the 23rd of August, name her Majesty's ship Marathon, as it leaves the stocks Fairfield Yard, Govan.

The premiums given by the German Government will be reduced by about one-half by the new regulations as to the sugar bounties, which came in force on Wednesday.

The centenary celebration of the birth of King Ludwig the First of Bavaria has been inaugurated by church services, well attended by the population.

At Aldgate Station the other evening a man was found with his throat cut from ear to ear in a train that had just arrived. He was quite dead, but had evidently just expired.

The steamer from the West Coast of Africa, which arrived in the Mersey with news from the Congo up to the 10th June, brought no news of Stanley beyond some rumours of sinister import very improbable.

Mr. George Beswick, a London solicitor, was suddenly seized with illness as he was addressing a judge in chambers. He was removed to a private room, where he died. The death is attributed to heart disease.

The remains of Mr. Flora Lindsay Ritchie, the wife of Mr. David G. Ritchie, Fellow and Tutor of Jesus College, died at Oxford last week, have been conveyed to Woking, in accordance with her special desire.

At Birmingham Mr. Jelf, a well-known solicitor, who recently failed for £230,000, went to prison for two months in default of paying £250 which had been entrusted to him by a lodge of Odd-fellows.

Mr. Chamberlain has written to the Birmingham committee of the Anti-tax Association informing them of various modifications which the Chancellor of the Exchequer has consented to accept in reference to the proposed wheel tax.

Walter Hamilton, otherwise Goodfellow, who stole a bird from the Zoological Gardens, and afterwards destroyed it, was brought up at the Marylebone Police Court this week and fined £5, besides being ordered to pay £10, the value of the bird.

A loan museum of personal and other relics relating to Pope, the English poet, was opened in the town hall, Twickenham, on Tuesday. Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff occupied the chair, and an address on the life, character, and works of the poet was delivered by Professor Henry Morley.

A Ministerial decree was officially promulgated at Vienna on Thursday abolishing trial by jury from the 8th inst. until July 31st, 1889, in certain judicial districts, including Vienna, Prague, Brunn, Olmutz, and Klagenfurt, in all criminal prosecutions of Anarchists.

Mr. H. C. Rothery, the Wreck Commissioner, who recently resigned his appointment, died on Thursday at his seat, Ribblesden, near Bagshot. Mr. Rothery was for many years Chief Registrar of the Court of Admiralty. Heart disease was the immediate cause of his death, at the age of 71.

A serious accident occurred on Thursday at Kinross Station, on the Highland Railway, to a train passing there at 4.30 in the morning. By some means the train left the rails and was partially wrecked, several passengers being severely injured, while others sustained shocks.

In his letter to the Speaker regarding the Parnell Commission, Mr. O'Donnell protests against the bill as revolutionary of the right of its authors before the regular Courts of Justice. Its recognition of the Times charges would be the gravest injury to his pending application for a new trial.

Mr. Chance has sentenced a man named Coo to four months' hard labour for violent and disorderly conduct in the Kent-road. The man attempted to close the King's Arms tavern just before closing time, but was refused admission. He then struck a barman, and afterwards assaulted two policemen who endeavoured to get him away.

At the Liverpool Assizes three colliery managers brought an action for libel against a miners' meeting, accused them of treating their men unfairly for political or private reasons. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, assessing the damages at £150.

At the Birmingham Police Court, Henry Barrett, a shoemaker, has been committed for trial on a charge of gross cruelty to his son Harry, a boy of 14, by throwing him through a bedroom window, thereby breaking his leg. The prisoner, who was the worse for drink at the time, first smashed the furniture in the sitting-room, and then exclaimed, "Now I will do for the children."

Owing to a severe epidemic now prevalent among the horses of the cavalry regiments quartered in Alsace-Lorraine, all the regiments have been temporarily dismounted, and the grand manoeuvres which were to have taken place in the annexed provinces have been countermanded. The cavalry officers are compelled to do infantry drill.

An omnibus conductor, in the employ of the London General Omnibus Company, has been fined 10s. and 10s. costs by Mr. D'Eyncourt at the Westminster Police Court for charging a foreigner more than the proper fare for a journey between Regent-street and Blooms-street. Mr. Safford, the chief clerk, said he had reason to believe that cases of overcharging by omnibus conductors were becoming a rather frequent occurrence.

At the opening of the Central Criminal Court on Monday the Recorder of London addressed the grand jury, and was explaining the law relating to charges of murder and manslaughter, when the foreman interrupted him, and protested against the jury being dictated to. They were there to dispose of cases according to their oaths, and that was all. The Recorder said he had never been interrupted in such a manner before, and disclaimed any intention to dictate to the jury.

At Bow-street Police Court this week Robert Lambert Allen again appeared to answer a charge of being disorderly and resisting the police in Trafalgar-square about a fortnight previously. Through a solicitor, he now admitted that he had acted wrongly, and promised to abstain from any course of conduct in the square that would give offence in future. Mr. Bridge dismissed the summons on the defendant finding a surety in £5 for his good behaviour for twelve months.

Under the auspices of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, a conference was held on Tuesday with the object of devising measures to put an end to the system of slavery still prevailing in Africa. Earl Granville introduced to the meeting Cardinal Lavigerie, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Algiers and Carthage, who delivered an eloquent address, in which he depicted the horrors attendant upon the system they desired to suppress, and pleaded for aid to enable the society to carry on its work. Cardinal Manning

and Dr. Smythies, Anglican Bishop of Central Africa, were among the subsequent speakers.

Three boys have been drowned through having slipped down a disused quarry, near Glasgow.

At Folkestone on Wednesday the master of the Boulogne fishing boat Sainte Elizabeth, was fined £10 for fishing in British waters.

The German Gardes du Corps and all German Cuirassier regiments are to be exercised in the use of the lance.

Princess Christian has sent a third present to the Bethnal-green Free Library, and has become patroness of the institution.

Since the meeting of Parliament in February no less than 359 public bills have come under the notice of the House of Commons.

Catharine Gafney inherited \$50,000 from a rich brother who died intestate in Chicago. She was found in a New York almshouse.

Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," cleared about \$30,000 on the book, and sold about two tons of "Mr. Potter of Texas."

Steele Mackaye, a fairly well-known actor, is said to have inherited a quarter of a million of dollars from his father, Colonel James Mackaye, of Paris.

The domestic bereavement which kept Mr. W. H. Smith away from the House on Wednesday was the death of his son-in-law, Rear-Admiral Codrington, C.B.

The Prince of Montenegro—who was in France—is hurrying home. The cause of his expedition is, it is said, a revolutionary agitation, which calls for his intervention.

Peter Miles, of Govan, entered a public-house, and called for a glass of brandy and a bottle of "hot tom." Before partaking of the refreshment he fell back on a seat and expired.

At a meeting of the Panama Canal Company held in Paris on Wednesday, M. de Lesseps said the directors pledged themselves to open the canal for navigation in 1890.

Thomas Tarplett, a fish porter, of Bethnal Green has been committed for trial, at the Worship-street Police Court for having caused the death of a child by driving a dogcart over it in Warner-place, Hackney-road.

A supposed French spy has been arrested at Kiel. He gives his name as Eunen, and professes to be an architect from Lorraine. He is, however, supposed to be an officer in the French Navy.

John Zachar is a farmer of Racine, Wisconsin, who has eaten no food and taken no medicine for nearly two months. He isn't hungry nor ill, he says, but on a diet of cold water he keeps at work steadily.

To check and punish the growing practice of sending young Alsatians to France to be educated, the German authorities will, it is said, in future refuse to allow the exiles to spend their holidays with their parents.

A little girl, named Torrie, drank some water from a stream at Lugate, a village near Stow. Some sheep-dip troughs had been washed in the stream just previously. She afterwards died from poisoning.

"Pick my nose up. Perhaps I can get it stuck on again!" exclaimed an unhappy Parisian named Lattaille, early the other morning. He had had a quarrel with a woman, and, in the heat of the discussion, his nose had been cut off. Lattaille and his nose were taken to the Hospital Necker.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Thursday, John Charles Adams, 25, a civil service writer in the General Post Office, was committed for trial on a charge of "publishing an obscene and indecent libel" in a letter sent to the parents of a girl who had advertised for a situation.

News from the West Coast of Africa is to the effect that though the King of Dahomey has returned some of the prisoners captured from Porto Novo, the chief of the latter place is not satisfied, and that he apprehends another raid. Some of the prisoners died on their way home.

A governess named Pettit brought an action at the Hertford Assizes on Wednesday against John Walpole Hammond, the son of a farmer of Monk Soham, for breach of promise of marriage, the damages being laid at £200. A verdict was entered by consent for £100 and costs.

The annual race for Doggett's Coat and Badge was rowed on Wednesday, over the customary course between London Bridge and Chelsea, and was won by O. E. Harding, of Chelsea, won easily, F. Brant, of Shadwell, being second, and F. W. Robinson, of Putney, third.

Dr. Blennerhassett Atthill, of Parliament Hill-road, at the Hampstead Police Court, fined forty shillings for allowing a ferocious dog to be at large. The animal, early in the morning of the 20th ult., attacked a police-constable, and it was with great difficulty it was prevented from worrying him.

Ten Volunteers belonging to the 3rd Volunteer Battalion of the Welsh Regiment now in camp at Lavernock, near Cardiff, together with a boatman, went out for a row on Wednesday night in a small boat, which capsized from some unexplained cause, and seven of them were drowned. The boatman was among the saved.

Robert Bright, 29, a blacksmith, of Church-street, Islington, has been committed for trial at the Clerkenwell Police Court on a charge of attempting to murder his wife by striking her on the head with a hatchet on the 19th May last. It is alleged that the woman was struck half a dozen times on the head, and that the wounds she received were very severe.

At Stockport on Wednesday William Melburn, who had been indulging in the pastime of kicking Catherine Lynch to such an extent that she appeared in court covered with bruises, was sent to prison for four months, the magistrate, who described the prisoner as "a wild barbarian," regretting that he had not power to inflict a severer punishment.

Telegraph poles are preserved in Norway by making an augur hole about two feet from the ground, in which four or five ounces of sulphate of copper in coarse crystals are placed, and plugged in. The chemical is gradually absorbed by the wood, until its whole outer surface turns a greenish hue. It is said to be a perfect preservative.

A youth named William Gaskell was on Wednesday at Liverpool assizes sentenced to five years' penal servitude for having stabbed a man named George Knight, who combines the occupation of a snuff and a professor of "the noble art." The attack, which was quite unprovoked, was so serious in its results that the prosecutor's life was for some time in danger.

At the Croydon Petty Sessions on Wednesday Edward Keogh, a barrister, residing at Upper Norwood, was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining money from Charles Wood, a butcher, means of a fictitious cheque. A cheque was given to the tradesman by the prisoner's wife in payment of a bill, and she received £3 17s. 2d., the balance between the supposed value of the cheque and the account. The cheque was drawn on Whiteley's, and on presentation it was dishonoured, and it was found that the accused had not possessed any balance there since 1881. The prisoner, who strongly asserted his innocence of any attempt to defraud, was admitted to bail.

An extraordinary charge was made against two men named Walton and Hillier, at the Mansion House on Wednesday, that of being in unlawful possession of a copy of the Times of that morning's date. A City detective saw Walton walk from the direction of the Times office about five minutes past four, and he followed him to near Ludgate-circus, where he took something from his pocket and handed it to Hillier, who ran up Fleet-street. The officer followed and stopped Hillier, and he was then found to have in his possession a copy of the Times, although the paper had not been then published. It was stated that previous complaints had been made, it being alleged that by some means early copies of the Times and also of the Standard had been stolen

and the news contained in them transmitted to other papers. The defendants were remanded.

Various classes of workmen in the Tyne-shipyards are applying for advances in wages.

The Crown Prince of Portugal is acting as Regent.

The French Foreign Minister is drawing up a representation to the Powers on the subject of Italy's occupation of Massowah.

A Tunis despatch denies that there is any concentration of French troops on the frontier of Tripoli.

The Transvaal Volksraad has agreed to an amendment of the London convention in connection with the annexation of the New Republic.

A Gainsborough proper has been fined £2 and costs for having sold land which was adulterated with cottonseed oil.

Cheyney Court, a mansion used as a school for gentlemen, and situated six miles from Ledbury, has been completely destroyed by fire.

John Curran, aged 17, while working at Ford Bridge fell a distance of 150 feet. When picked up he was dead.

Sir Graham Berry has instructions, with reference to the emigration clauses of the Local Government Bill, to say that Victoria considers pauper immigration undesirable.

The Corporation of London is expected to do something handsome in connection with the scheme for creating polytechnic institutes in the south of London.

The Town Holdings Committee have decided to report the evidence taken in the course of this session, and to recommend that the committee be reappointed next year.

There is to be a Liberal Unionist Conference at Bradford on September 19th. Mr. Chamberlain will be the principal speaker at the evening meeting.

The Empress of Japan is to visit America during the coming winter. She will take with her a dozen maids of honour, and numerous officials, besides a small army of servants. Her dresses are said to be of expensive gauzes and tinsels.

A Cairo telegram says further details of the dervish attack upon the village of Dambrosa, about a mile from Wady Halfa, report that the rebels killed fifty of the inhabitants, while 100 more were drowned through the swamping of the boats on which they had taken refuge.

Last week, in London, 2,333 births and 1,303 deaths were registered, the annual death-rate per thousand from all causes being 15.9. For the quarter the death-rate was 16.9, whereas it averaged 19.1 in the twenty-seven great provincial towns.

A number of the American and Colonial bishops who have attended the Pan-Anglican Conference, went to Durham this week, and received the degree of D.D. from the university. Canon Farrar delivered an interesting speech on the occasion.

The Duchess of Buccleuch, on behalf of the women of Great Britain and Ireland, has presented to her Majesty the diamond and pearl necklace and earrings, which is to be "a token of love and sympathy, in remembrance of the jubilee."

Lord Rowton has not abandoned in despair the idea of writing a life of Lord Beaconsfield, and has not handed over his material to Messrs. Ralph and Conquest Disraeli. On the contrary, his literary friends are sanguine that the first volume at least will be published during 1889.

A Yarkandi pilgrim, returning from Mecca, was travelling on the Halpuzana-Malwa Railway, in India. He suddenly fell from a porter who was in the train, into two Hindoo passengers, and into the train-master at the first stoppage.

The population of Paris has doubled since 1852, yet the quantity of wood consumed in the city remains the same—about 300,000 stères per annum. But in 1852 the quantity of

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Actually, Dr. Lalore's New Nervine, Fluid and Brain Matter
supplying the Blood with the most valuable Food for the
"The Fire Core and Centre of the Brain itself," and kindly agree
the very Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the
Robust Health of Body and Mind, and the Duties of Life
may be pursued with confidence and pleasure.
It is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded a Certificate
at the California Exhibition, 1884, where all Countries
were Exhibitors.
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE—Registered and Protected under the Trade Mark Act
THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of
the World, and the most distinguished Physicians, prove
conclusively the verdict universal that in the worst cases of
research no other Phosphoric Preparation has received such
exalted praise and distinguished recognition.
Sold Everywhere, and in Great Britain through the
world; or sent free in Great Britain on receipt of P.O. from
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
LABORATORY, HAMPESTEAD LONDON

[illegible]

FRIDAY'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Parliament-square.
Lord HENRIK, replying to Lord Meath, said provision had been made for placing ten seats in Parliament-square, namely six in the centre walk and four at the corners outside of the railings.

Italy and Abyssinia.
Lord NAPIER of MADRAS asked the Government whether any steps could now be taken to mediate between Italy and Abyssinia in the hope of relieving those countries from their present relations towards each other, which were seriously injurious to both parties, and also to restore the free transit through Massowah, which was guaranteed by Admiral Hewett's treaty.

—Lord SALISBURY, in reply, said the matter was one that attracted his recollection and sympathy, and it was quite natural he should have brought it before the House. He (the noble marquis) could not enter so freely into the matter as the noble lord had done. He would like to state the position in which this country stood in regard to Abyssinia. Admiral Hewett, in June, 1884, concluded a convention which contained an article that there should be free traffic through Massowah to and from Abyssinia for all goods, including arms, and ammunition, under British protection. There had since taken place a change as to the possession of Massowah. It was now in the possession of the Italians, not with our consent but with our knowledge. The English had turned over to Italy an inheritance of the engagements which they made with the King of Abyssinia.

Libel Bill.

This bill, after being amended, was read a third time.—Their lordships adjourned at 7.25.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Verdicts in Irish Inquests.
Mr. BALFOUR, in answer to Mr. J. Ellis, said that, so far as he was aware, there had been three cases in which coroners' juries had preferred verdicts reflecting on the conduct of officials since the present Government's accession to office. The three verdicts were all given by juries presided over by the same coroner. There were half a dozen such verdicts during Mr. Gladstone's administration, but they appeared to have been more evenly distributed over the country. Action had been taken when the evidence did not support the verdict, in the Court of Queen's Bench.—Mr. SEXTON asked whether the papers relating to the death of Mr. Mandeville would be laid upon the table.—Mr. BALFOUR replied that the notes would take some time to prepare, and after they were printed would have to be sent back to Ireland for correction. Replying to further questions, Mr. Balfour said he was as desirous as any one that every little of evidence should be forthcoming. (Cheers.)

Whipping.

Mr. MATTHEWS, in answer to Mr. Pickersgill, stated that the Statute Law Revision Bill, now in draft, reflected the "whipping" provisions of 7 and 8 George IV., c. 28.

The Van and Wheel Tax.

Mr. CAUSTON asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Birmingham Anti-Wheel Tax Association had accepted the conditions communicated to them on the 27th July, at his request, by Mr. J. Chamberlain, and how far the concessions named vary from those made some months since in response to depositions which waited upon him in reference to the subject, and which are contained in the bill as printed.—Mr. GOSCHEN replied that he understood they had accepted the conditions, and he should be glad to receive assurances from the right hon. gentlemen opposite that the associations under his command would be equally satisfied. As to the concessions in question, of one only could it be said that there was any departure from previous declarations. (Cheers.) He first said that movable gear should be dealt with administratively, but he had since seen his way to insert a provision in the bill dealing with it. The second concession was as to the number of horses, but that was a mere sequence of the concession he announced some time ago.

The Tithe Rent Bill.

Mr. W. H. SMITH informed Mr. Dillwyn that he had come to the conclusion that it would be desirable to ask the House to consider the Tithe Rent Charge Bill in the present sitting, but he would appeal to hon. members from Wales to exercise their influence to prevent any breach of the law. ("Oh, oh.")

The Autumn Session.

In answer to Mr. Cobb and Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, Mr. W. H. SMITH said the length of the interval between the present and the autumn sitting of the House must depend upon the period at which the House would rise. (A laugh.) He would be exceedingly glad to indicate the length of the autumn session, but it was impossible for him to say more than that the Government were anxious to keep the sittings within the narrowest limit consistent with the necessities of the case. An accurate estimate of the date of the adjournment would have to be formed before stating anything as to reassembling. It would not, however, be before the first week in November, and he promised the House should not be called together in October.

Supply.—Mr. C. Graham and Sir C. Warren.

The House went into committee of supply. On a vote of £7,712,800 on account of the civil service and revenue departments, Mr. C. GRAHAM drew attention to recent occurrences in the metropolis, to the interference with the right of public meeting in open spaces, and to the duties thereby thrown upon the police. He stated that Sir Charles Warren had become so unpopular in the metropolis that even on the subject of Palestine he could not get a fair hearing. He spoke of him as a "palmy singing, sanctimonious swash-buckler."

The Trafalgar-square Controversy.

Mr. J. STANTON having called attention to the right of meeting in Trafalgar-square, Mr. MATTHEWS said that, in his judgment, the right of meeting in Trafalgar-square had already been decided; and, as to the chief commissioner, he thought he had discharged a difficult duty in a difficult time with singular energy and courage, and he thought the public of London were extremely indebted to him. He also believed that with the great mass of the people the police were respected for the extraordinary patience and forbearance they had exhibited under great provocation.

Ireland.

Mr. FLYNN complained of the way the Chief Secretary for Ireland discharged his duties. Mr. MONAGHAN drew attention to the case of Mr. LATCHFORD, who was now undergoing imprisonment for his action on the 25th June, in asserting by force what he thought was his legal right.—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR declared that there was danger of a serious riot, and although a free fight of that sort delighted the people of Tralee, it could not be allowed by the executive Government.—Mr. E. HARRINGTON condemned the treatment of Mr. Latchford.—Mr. T. P. O'CONNOR, in the discussion.—Mr. A. J. BALFOUR said he was anxious to administer the law in Ireland without prosecuting the priests, and he had deferred as long as possible from doing that which at last he had found to be a most painful necessity.—Mr. MCNEILL alleged that there were four mis-carriages of justice under the Crimes Act.—After some remarks from Mr. SHERIDAN, Mr. J. E. ELLIS said he hoped the House would soon find some better system of voting public money than the present; and he went on to condemn the conduct of the judicial magistrates in Ireland.—After a prolonged discussion the vote on account was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

THE WIGMORE-STREET FIRE.

Inquest and Verdict.

An inquest on the body of Mrs. Hardy, who was burned to death at the fire in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, under circumstances reported in another column, was held on Friday.—The jury found that the deceased died from suffocation, and that her death was accidental. They added a rider expressing their belief that the police and the fire brigade did the whole duty efficiently, but they thought that the whole fire brigade was undermanned. They further stated that in their opinion the fire escapes were useless after six a.m., there being no one to have them in readiness. They added the recommendation that all police stations should have ladders in constant readiness for an emergency. The jury further desired that the attention of the Home Secretary should be called to these facts, with a view to having an inquiry as to the best methods for saving life in case of fire.

A COLONEL KILLED BY A STAG.

An inquest on the body of Lieutenant-colonel George Sowerby, of Puttidge Park, near Luton, Bedfordshire, who was gored to death by a pet stag on Thursday, was held at Puttidge House on Friday, by Mr. F. Shillito, coroner for the Hitchin district. From the evidence it appeared that Mr. Herbert Latham Sowerby, of Huntingford, a young gentleman in very delicate health, on a visit to his uncle at Luton, had driven over to Puttidge Park, where he was staying, to see the stags, and to get permission to photograph the herd of deer in the park. Colonel Sowerby, the head of the deer in the park, consented immediately gave his consent, and showed them over the house, as well as the extensive collection of curiosities in his museum. It was then found that the deer was a long way across the park, and Colonel Sowerby invited them to go and see a pair of spotted deer, which a friend in Egypt had sent him a couple of years ago. These were kept in a special paddock, not far from the house. The stag being of a surly disposition was kept muzzle. No stranger dare touch the animal, but the colonel had been accustomed to fondle with impunity. The animal is small but powerful, with antlers of immense size, particularly sharp points. The colonel entered the paddock, and Mr. Sowerby was following when he said, "Don't come, as you are a stranger," and laughing, he said, "Perhaps it may run at me." Mr. Sowerby turned to undo his camera, and his cousin went to assist him. Looking round directly after he saw the colonel on the ground with the stag butting at him. She screamed, "Look down," and Mr. Sowerby instantly jumped over the fence, taking the stag by the antlers, and he was on his back, pinned down by the stag's antlers, and he had a gash under the eye. Mr. Sowerby got a knife to stab the animal, but the colonel said "All right, we'll manage him." The stag made another rush at the fallen colonel, which Mr. Sowerby stopped by laying hold of its antlers. In the struggle he was tossed over its head. The beast became more infuriated, and before Mr. Sowerby could recover himself thrust twice more at the prostrate and bleeding man. Again Mr. Sowerby managed to hold it still, and by great effort managed to hold it till the stag was seized by Miss Sowerby. In a few minutes three other men had come to the enclosure, and they with Mr. Sowerby threw the stag over the fence, and it bounded away across the park. The colonel was then bleeding very much from a wound in the thigh, and Mr. Sowerby tied his handkerchief round it to staunch the effusion, and took the colonel's from his pocket to put on the gash on his forehead. He was carried into the house, and, unconscious state, and the housekeeper, Mrs. Fox, gave him some brandy, but after a few gasps he died. Then Mr. Sowerby, left with his cousin, as he was in an hysterical condition. At the time of the accident Mrs. Sowerby and the younger children had driven into Luton, and on their way back overtook Dr. Simons, who had been sent for in haste. The messenger could only say that the colonel had been injured by the Egyptian stag. The doctor was taken up in Mrs. Sowerby's carriage, and they were driven as fast as possible to Puttidge. On the way they met Mr. Sowerby and his cousin, and were informed of what had happened. Dr. Simons found that the colonel had been gored on the face, side, and thigh of a sustained wound on the face, side, and thigh of a superficial character, and a fatal gash below the collarbone, four inches long, and penetrating to the heart. This he said must have been given when the deceased was on the ground. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death, and desired to add an expression of satisfaction at Mr. Sowerby's conduct, but the coroner said it could not properly form a part of the verdict. The stag was shot on Thursday night. Lieutenant-colonel Sowerby was 55 years of age. He was married to the Puttidge estate about thirty years ago, on the death of his father, Colonel Thomas Sowerby, of the Coldstream Guards, who fought at Waterloo. The deceased was Lieutenant-colonel of the 3rd Battalion Durham Light Infantry, in which regiment two of his sons are captains. They left Puttidge last Tuesday, on a visit to Paris, and Miss Sowerby was in London. Mr. George Thomas Sowerby, who succeeds to the estates, which are in Hertfordshire, Durham and Cumberland, came of age about two years ago, when there were great rejoicings. Colonel Sowerby accompanied his intimate friend, Admiral Sullivan, in the Sudan campaign.

HOMES FOR THE AGED POOR.

On Saturday the third anniversary meeting in connection with the South London Homes for the Aged Deserving Poor was held at the Royal Albert Hall, Kennington, London. Rev. H. H. Waltham presiding in the absence of Earl Compton, who was confined to his bed. Letters of congratulatory address to attend were read from the Marquis of Carmarthen, Sir H. W. Peel, M.P., Mr. J. Blundell Maple, M.P., General Sir E. Phayre and others. Anniversary gifts were announced amounting to £116. The objects of the homes, of which there are two in the Kennington-road, S.E., and a convalescent home at Worthing, are to receive poor married couples over the age of sixty without separation from each other as in the workhouse, to provide the evening of life with comfort, and to grant relief to those who could not be received into the homes in the form of small weekly pensions. As stated in the report of Mr. A. Sargent, the secretary, those who obtained admission to the homes enjoyed their benefits for life without the need of votes of subscribers. During last winter 147 families were relieved with coals, grocery, blankets, 1,540 with warm garments, and 755 unemployed men and women were given free suppers of hot soup and plum-pudding. The income of the year had amounted to £270, being an increase of £253 over that of the previous twelve months. The Rev. Hugh Chapman, moved the adoption of the report, and in speaking of the poor said many went to the workhouse who ought never to be found there, whilst others who did not find their way to those institutions would be in the best position for them within its doors. He believed that sufficient respect was not felt at the present day for the aged poor. (Hear, hear.) The resolution was seconded by Rev. W. Mottram and carried unanimously, as was also a resolution thanking a generous donor for a new home at Worthing. The Revs. W. Tubb, J. Creer, and others addressed the meeting.

FATAL EXPLOSION ON BOARD A TRAWLER.

The master of the Yarmouth steam-trawler *Proced*, William Simons, and the mate, Ernest Sanderson, who were severely scalded by an explosion on board that vessel in the North Sea on the 25th ult., have died at Yarmouth Hospital.

On Saturday the police published the following description of the body of a man found in the Thames off Erith. The description of the deceased is—aged 40 years, length 5ft 5in, whiskers dark, cut on forehead, dressed black serge jacket, blue gaiters, striped trousers, blue cotton shirt, military boots. Appearance of a waterman.

PRIZE FIGHTS.

Arrest of Charles Mitchell.

A determined prize fight between two London light weights, viz., Camp and Hullet, was decided in the immediate vicinity of Goodwood race-course on Friday morning. Both men fought with wonderful gameness, but after fifty-two minutes had elapsed Hullet had to give in. He had only eleven persons witnessed the fight, and just at its termination the county police arrived on the scene. Both combatants escaped by the aid of horses, and the only person arrested was the well-known pugilist, Charles Mitchell, the best eluding the police. Mitchell was brought before the magistrates in the afternoon and remanded. Bail was accepted.—A later telegram says: It appears from the latest information that Mitchell was not arrested at the actual fight, but at a spot where it was first intended to bring it off. This was about two miles from East Dean, where ropes and stakes were fixed at the time. Several people were present, but they decamped, with the exception of Mitchell, who was immediately put under charge.

The Light-weight Championship.

A prize fight between Frank Murphy, a well-known English light-weight pugilist, and Jack Havelin, of Boston, was brought off on an island in the Hudson on Thursday. The encounter was for 3,000 dollars and a championship belt. Forty-nine rounds were fought, at the end of which the contest was declared a draw. The fighting was very hot throughout, and both combatants were severely punished.

OMNIBUS ACCIDENT IN KENTISH TOWN.

About 9.30 on Thursday morning an omnibus, belonging to Mr. J. Burch, was proceeding along the Portico-road to Victoria Station, carrying nineteen passengers, the majority of whom were riding outside. When opposite the Tally-ho public-house the off-side wheel of the omnibus caught in the tram line, the bus swerved, and a distance of three wheels the vehicle fell over on its side. Fortunately, some of whom were sustained, a severe crash, the conductor, escape without further injury. The conductor, McCarthy, was picked up in a state of insensibility and taken to the hospital. Two of the passengers, Mr. A. Wood and Mrs. Hanna Dear, both suffering from slight injuries, were attended to by Dr. Stott, who was immediately called. It is stated that the tram line where the accident took place projects nearly an inch. The circumstances of the road, of which circumstance there is a general complaint in the neighbourhood.

THE WALTHAMSTOW MYSTERY.

Professor Tidy, to whom has been forwarded the contents of the stomach of Mrs. French, who died at Walthamstow on the 21st ult. from alleged cholera, is making exhaustive experiments, and it is stated that as a result of his tests he has come to the conclusion that a second poison had been taken by or administered to the deceased. Professor Tidy describes the case as a strange one. It is very possible that the analysis will not be completed by Wednesday next in time for the professor to give evidence of the result before the coroner. (Other details will be found on page 2.)

A SNAKE CHARMER ATTACKED.

A Liverpool correspondent telegraphs that a painful case has been witnessed in the manager at New Brighton, Mr. Esmeralda, a snake charmer, was attacked by a large cobra, which coiled round his body. The serpent, excited, it is thought, by the roaring of the lions, flew at the young lady, and inflicted several wounds on her arm. Another snake bit her on the forehead, from which the blood flowed freely. Mr. Esmeralda, however, notwithstanding her injuries finished the performance.

ROBBERY AT THE GRAND HOTEL, BRIGHTON.

Up to Thursday the police had not captured a thief who, on the previous night, effected the diamond robbery at the Grand Hotel, Brighton. The jewellery stolen comprised a gold bracelet set with a row of large set with sapphires and diamonds, a gold brooch of opals and diamonds, a brooch of single-stone diamond, a brooch of sapphires and diamonds, and two small brooches set in diamonds, and diamond and emerald ornaments on green velvet.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A POST OFFICE OFFICIAL.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Thursday, John Charles Adams, aged 28, a civil service writer, employed at the General Post Office, was committed for trial under the Criminal Charge Amendment Act. He was originally charged with attempting to take away from his parents an immoral purpose, a named Yull, aged 17, but he was now charged with having published an obscene and indecent libel. The libel was contained in a letter received by the girl's parents. The case was reported in the People last week.

THE "GLOBE" ANNUAL DINNER.

The annual dinner of the employees of this old-established evening newspaper took place on Thursday, the 28th ult., at the Star and Garter Hotel, Kent. The chair was occupied by the proprietor, Captain Armstrong, and the vice-chair by Mr. Lakeman. After a capital dinner supplied by the worthy host, Mr. Brill, had been done justice to, the chairman proposed "The Health of the Queen," which was loyally responded to. In replying to the toast of the evening, "Success to the Globe," Captain Armstrong (after reading the telegram from Mr. Madras, the manager of the paper, regretting his absence) gave great pleasure to his hearers by announcing the flourishing condition of the Globe, in spite of competition, thank the employees generally for their exertions. A fine enjoyable evening entertainment then followed, Mr. J. Pearce contributing "The Diver," "Queen of my Heart," "The Better Land," &c., in capital style; and Mr. E. Cusdin's comic effusions were given with a humour and animation which showed him possessed of genuine comic talent. Mr. Buse, Mr. Sawney, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Helling, and other gentlemen, also contributed to the success of the evening. A word of praise must not be forgotten for the admirable manner in which everything was arranged by the stewards, Messrs. W. S. Masters and R. W. Linwood.

"A HEROIC ACTION."

(TO THE EDITOR OF "THE PEOPLE.")
Sir, I noted in your columns last Sunday an account of "a heroic action" performed at Victoria Park bathing lake on the Tuesday morning previous. As the "drowning man" referred to, permit me to assure those of your readers who may be interested that my recovery is now complete. This is probably largely due to the fact that on the morning in question the members of the Beaver Swimming Club were competing for their annual prize given for life saving, and that I, as one of the selected "drowning men," was successfully "rescued" by Mr. Palmer, who, however, was not fortunate enough to secure the prize. Had your informant remained by the lake a little longer he would have witnessed a display in which the positions of the "drowning man" and the "rescuer" were exactly reversed and been able to make considerable additions to his published record of "heroic actions."—Yours, &c., ARTHUR HOLMES, Captain, Beaver Swimming Club.

19, Campbell-road, Bow, August 2.

[The paragraph alluded to appears to have gone the round of the daily papers before it appeared in our columns.]

A HAPPY SOLUTION.

The sheriff and a special jury met at Ennis on Thursday to assess the damages in an action for breach of promise brought by Miss Garvey against a gentleman named Kelly. The plaintiff and the defendant, however, met early in the morning, with the result that they proceeded to church and were married, the sheriff, counsel, and jury being afterwards informed that they were not wanted.

ACTION FOR LIBEL.

At the Leeds Assizes on Friday, Dr. W. Eastwood, J.P., of Darlington, brought an action for libel against the Northern Echo Newspaper Company, and obtained a verdict for £50, with costs. The alleged libel consisted in the Echo having published an article which appeared in *Ears Nis*, purporting to be written "by a victim," and headed, "Thirty-seven days in a lunatic asylum."

FAILURE OF A BANK.

On Friday morning a notice announcing the suspension of payment was posted in the windows of Eland's Bank at Kettering and Thrapston. The failure is attributed to agricultural depression. The suspension has caused great excitement and uneasiness, and inconvenience in the towns and neighbourhood, as with this bank the principal business was done. Messrs. Eland were the bankers to the Board of Guardians, Rural Sanitary Authority, Rural Board, School Board, and other bodies. Money raised for the restoration of Kettering Church, the new Conservative club, and other companies was also invested in the bank, which was old-established and considered very safe. It is understood the proprietors have made arrangements with the Spalding, Stamford, and Boston Banking Company to take over the Kettering and Thrapston branches, and to pay ten shillings in the pound now, and such amount as may accrue after realising assets.

STARVATION AND NEGLECT.

At the Central Criminal Court on Friday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, William Jeffrey, 51, was indicted for the manslaughter of Mary Sandford, and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Warburton.—The case was one of a rather peculiar character. The prisoner and deceased, a woman 45 years old, had cohabited together for eight years, and latterly there was no doubt that the deceased had been in a very bad state of health. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, and the case for the prosecution was that the death was accelerated by starvation and neglect. The bones were dreadfully emaciated, and there was not the slightest trace of solid food in the stomach, and, according to the medical testimony, the death arose from starvation accompanied by gross neglect. The question in the case was, whether, having regard to the relations existing between the parties, a legal duty was cast upon the prisoner to provide for the deceased.—Mr. Justice Hawkins, upon hearing the facts, expressed an opinion that the charge against the prisoner could not be supported, and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

DAMAGES AGAINST A RAILWAY COMPANY.

At the Liverpool Assizes on Friday, a stone merchant, named Westwood, recovered £450 damages from the London and North-Western Railway Company for personal injuries. The plaintiff was travelling from Liverpool to London, when he ran into stationary buffers, and he was rendered insensible. He had since suffered from giddiness, fainting, and nervousness.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON A WARDER.

At the Old Bailey on Friday, before Mr. Justice Hawkins, Joseph Walton, 29, carman, was indicted for maliciously wounding Edward Skippen, with intent to murder him. Mr. Poland prosecuted; and Mr. Keith Frith defended.—Mr. Poland said that Skippen was a warder of Wandsworth Prison, and it was his duty to take the names of prisoners when brought from Southwark Police Court. On June 23rd the prisoner was sent from that court for a month's imprisonment, and was taken to his cell, and shortly afterwards Skippen went there to take him his supper. Prisoner said he wanted to go out, when the warder told him to keep quiet and taken his supper. Prisoner took hold of Skippen and hurled him away, so that his head was thrown with great violence against the wall, inflicting serious injury.—Skippen, who appeared with his head bandaged, stated that prisoner dashed the supper out of his hand, and then rushed at him with his head down and lifted him entirely off his feet, and threw him with great violence against the opposite wall, and he remembered nothing more. He had not an assistant surgeon at Wandsworth Prison, stated that Skippen had a severe wound about six inches in length. The scalp was detached from the skull, and hanging over the left eye. Blood and hair were on the wall. He had had the prisoner under special attention, and found him perfectly sane.—The chief warder was called, and in reply to Mr. Keith Frith, stated that the prisoner seemed strange in his head whilst proceeding to the prison, and that he had a little trouble in putting him into the van at the court.—Mr. Keith Frith said that the prisoner had been sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour for stealing a loaf, and was such was such that it attracted the attention of the officer in the prison van, and he was in that condition that he might yield to a wild sudden paroxysm of fury, during which time he would be incapable of forming any intention, and he therefore asked them to find him guilty on the minor count of inflicting bodily harm. His lordship said that the questions for the jury were whether prisoner was guilty of wounding with intent to murder, or to do grievous bodily harm, the jury of insanity not having been raised.—The jury found the prisoner guilty of wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.—Mr. Keith Frith said that the prisoner was subject to fits which made him liable to acts of ungovernable passion.—Mr. Justice Hawkins said he thought he should not be doing his duty to officers who had important and serious duties cast upon them if he did not endeavour to protect them, and sentenced the prisoner to seven years' penal servitude.

UNWARRANTED ASSAULT.

At the Thames Police Court on Saturday David Faulkner was charged with assaulting Amelia Ross.—The complainant said, at 12 minutes to ten o'clock I was indoors, when the prisoner, who lives with me, came in drunk, struck me in the face with his fist, giving me a black eye, and also struck me two or three times about the body. He then turned me out, saying the home was his. He also broke the home up, which is mine. I have supported the prisoner for two years on the streets, and he never does any work to maintain me, but solely depends on what I can bring home. On one occasion I was in the London Hospital through his illusage.—Constable 161 H said he was called to take the prisoner into custody for assaulting the complainant, who had a very bad eye, recently closed, and the home was in a very destitute condition, every vestige of furniture being broken.—Mr. Saunders sentenced the prisoner to a month's imprisonment with hard labour.

A DREADFUL WOMAN.

At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Saturday Emily Godfrey, aged 39, an old offender, giving an address at a common lodging-house, Drury-lane, was charged with being drunk, disorderly, and using obscene language at a Caledonian-road.—Police-constable Hurry, 565 Y, stated that at 12.30 that morning, while on duty in Caledonian-road, he saw the prisoner there drunk, behaving in a disorderly manner, and using most filthy language.—The prisoner, when asked if she had anything to say, exclaimed in a loud voice, "I was not drunk, for I only had two drinks all day. When I was taken to the Caledonian-road station the inspector told me I was not drunk. I am constantly annoyed by the constable, and when he took me into custody he slapped my face and said 'Hullo, No. 1' I have got you this time."—The police-constable denied this statement.—Mr. Barstow: How many times has the prisoner been here during the past six months?—Gosler Robinson: Quite a number of times, your worship.—The Prisoner: It is false; I have not been here since last November.—Mr. Barstow: You will go to prison for twenty-one days with hard labour.—On being conducted to the cells prisoner loudly exclaimed, "You nasty beast, I'll give it to that constable when I come out."

RICHMOND PARK AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Mr. A. C. Morton moved at a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday, that, in the opinion of the court, it was undesirable that Richmond Park, or any part thereof, be made use of by the Volunteer Rifle Association in the place of Wimbledon, and that a copy of the resolution be sent to her Majesty's Ministers.—Mr. Jude seconded the motion.—Mr. John Cox moved the previous question, saying that in his view the matter was a purely local one, and the people of Richmond were well able to take care of themselves. On a division the previous question was declared carried by seventeen votes.

The Exchange Telegraph Company learns that the Government have decided not to grant Richmond Park for the annual competition of the Volunteer Rifle Association.

The attention of the authorities and of the War Office is now being directed to the Patcham site, near Brighton, and it appears probable that this will be selected. The railway companies most interested have undertaken to provide exceptional facilities for the conveyance of Volunteers to and from Brighton. They will issue return tickets to Volunteers for 2s. each, and will run special trains which will complete the journey in about an hour, constructing for the purposes of the trade a special station on the ground, and extending their line to it. It is understood that if the National Rifle Association approved of the site the Government will propose to appropriate the sum of £50,000 for the erection of permanent buildings, targets, &c., and the removal of the necessary plant from Wimbledon to Patcham.

MISAPPROPRIATING £11,000.

William Shelden Smith, recently a major in a militia regiment, was indicted at the Winchester Assizes this week, before Mr. Baron Huddleston, for misappropriating £11,000 left by an uncle in 1879, and of which he was the sole trustee, for the benefit of his son. In 1879 the prisoner began to transfer the trust to his private account, and finally amalgamated his son's money with his own. He filed a petition in bankruptcy in 1887, when it was found that the whole of the trust money had disappeared. The defence was that the money had gone for the improvement of the son's property. After a short deliberation the jury found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour.

ALLEGED FRAUDS ON AN ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the Penrith Police Court on Thursday, James Titherington, agent and collector, employed by the British Workman Assurance Company, Limited, Birmingham, was charged with obtaining money by false pretences from that company. The defendant was summoned on the charge together with his father, an ex-sergeant of police, who had also been employed as an agent, but the latter did not appear, and a warrant for his apprehension was granted. The charge was that the defendant had issued a fictitious policy of insurance, and had obtained the bonus allowed for the introduction of the business. There were several cases, but only one was gone into, and the defendant was committed for trial.

HOP PROSPECTS.

In its weekly report on the condition of the hop plantations, the *Kentish Observer* says:—Gloomy indeed are the prospects of the hop crop at the beginning of August. The continued wet weather, absence of sun, and a raw, damp air, with a low night temperature, have conspired to bring about a condition of things that is quite serious. Many grounds in Kent have been under water during the last few days, the districts in which they are situated having been visited with a semi-deluge. High winds have knocked the poles down in several plantations, and the phenomenon of cold weather of last day of July has had the effect of turning the leaves yellow. As was to be expected, mould has spread rapidly in many grounds, though some are still quite free from the disease. Vermen, generally speaking, are on the increase. Young hops may be seen in the Early Whites, but the development of burr in all the later sorts is extremely slow. It is now quite certain that the hop yield of 1888 must be unprecedentedly small, and the harvest several weeks late. Our continental reports are this week more favourable. In Germany the weather has become summer-like, and the hop plants are looking very well, showing promise, with a continuation of suitable conditions, of yielding a heavy crop.

MONEY MARKET.

On the Stock Exchange to-day business was practically at an end soon after one o'clock, but during the morning the markets were decidedly firm. Foreign Government Securities continue to be well held, while Home Railways have an upward tendency. Americans continue strong, but Canadians are slightly lower. Mexicans are down ½ to 1. Mines keep quiet. The Funds are still unchanged, Consols being quoted at 100½ for money. New Two-and-Threes, 99½; for account 99 7-16 9-16. New and Reduced Threes 101½; and New Two-and-a-Half, 96½.

FOREIGN STOCKS.

Argentine, 1888, 98½; Ditto Hard Dole, 70; Chilean, 1888, 90; Costa Rica, 25; Egyptian, 101½; Ditto United, 53½; Ditto Dairs, 75; Ditto Domin, 101½; French 3 per Cent, 82½; Hungarian 4 per Cent, 181½; Italian 5 per Cent, 85½; Mexican 5 per Cent, 181½.

Peruvian 6 per Cent, 159½; Ditto 5 per Cent, 159½; Portuguese 3 per Cent, 53½; Russian, 1888, 90; Spanish 2 per Cent, 40; Ditto 4 per Cent, 75½; Turkish, 1888, 90; Ditto, 1871, 85½; Uruguay, 7½; Venezuela, —.

BRITISH RAILWAYS.

Brighton Ordinary, 120; Caledonian, 160½; Chatham Ordinary, 216; Ditto 1st Pref., 109½; East London Consolidated, 85; Edin. and Glasgow, 62½; Great Eastern, 67½; Great Northern, 178½; Ditto 1st Pref., 100; Great Western, 148½; Hull and York, 117½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 117½; London, Tilbury & Southend, 125; Manchester, 75; Midland, 128½; North British, 128½; North Eastern, 157½; North Staffordshire, 107½; North Western, 178½; South Eastern, 128½; Ditto 1st Pref., 100; South Western, 128½.

UNITED STATES RAILWAYS.

Central Pacific, 55½; Chicago & North Western, 55½; Denver & Rio Grande, 19½; Erie, 27½; Illinois Central, 124½; Louisville & Nashville, 61½; Lake Shore, 97½; Missouri & York, 140½; New York Central, 140½; Norfolk & West. Pref., 51½; North Pacific Pref., 53½; Ohio & W. Ohio, 34½; Pennsylvania, 52½; Reading, 52½; Union Pacific, 66½; Wash. Ord., 44½; Ditto Pref., 44½.

OTHER AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

Canadian Pacific, 55½; Grand Trunk Ord., 100; Ditto 1st Pref., 109½; Ditto 2nd Pref., 70½.

MINES.

Goldfields, 18; Molybdenum, 18; Nickel, 18; Silver, 18; Zinc, 18.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Albany Ordinary, 98½; Barstow's Brewery, 100; Bryant and May, 15; Gas Light & Coke Co., 4; Guinness Ordinary, 125; Hotchkiss, 14½.

An old lady named Esther Terry, of Dufferin-street, St. Luke's, lately fell from a pleasure-van en route for Enfield. Her head was much injured, and she died from the effects of the injuries. A verdict of accidental death was returned at an inquest on Saturday.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors by ALBERT GEORGE LAYNE, at 110, Strand, in the Precincts of the Savoy, in the County of Middlesex, on August 6th, 1888.